

THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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in advance.

PROMINENT BREEDERS OF PURE-BRED STOCK IN WESTERN CANADA

WHO THEY ARE, WHERE THEY LIVE,
AND WHAT THEY LOOK LIKE.

John Oughton, Middlechurch.

John Oughton, Middlechurch, Man., is well-known as a successful exhibitor of cattle, sheep and swine at the Winnipeg Industrial, as he has been in attendance there every year since it was started. He was born in the North of Ireland and for 25 years lived in Huron Co., Ont. For the last 12 years he



has been in Manitoba. All his life has been spent on the farm and his father always kept pure-bred stock. He has been handling pure stock himself for the last 13 years and now has Holstein cattle, Shropshire sheep and Berkshire, York-shire, Duroc Jersey and Poland China swine. The foundation of his Holstein herd was obtained from Jas. Glennie, Longburn, and he has at the head of his herd a son of Mr. Glennie's famous cow, Daisy Teake's Queen. His Shropshire flock was started with four ewes and a ram and since then he has purchased 71 head from W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth, and three ewe lambs from W. E. Wright, also of Glanworth. He has had one ram from England, two bred by the Hon. J. Dryden and one from P. Fargy. His accommodation for stock consists of a two-story frame barn, 30x70 ft., and several outbuildings. In all he has about 75 head of pure-bred stock.

H. L. McDiarmid, Headingly.

H. L. McDiarmid, Headingly, came to Manitoba eight years ago; previous to that he had farmed at Ridgetown, Ont.

He has lived on a farm all his days and was early familiar with stock. Till two years ago he farmed at Medora, but has since removed to Headingly. He took prizes in 1898 at Winnipeg.



Brandon and Deloraine on a very fine young Shorthorn bull, and other prizes again in 1899, at Winnipeg. He has now 14 head of pure-bred cattle and a few Berkshire pigs. His buildings at Headingly are poor, but he expects to build shortly.

W. E. Baldwin, Manitou.

W. E. Baldwin, Manitou, is one of the pioneer farmers of the Manitou district and his place is one of the very best examples of mixed farming to be found in all Manitoba. He came west 21 years ago, and before that had farmed in Oxford Co., Ont. His father had been a cattle dealer and the son became in that way familiar with good stock, the taste for which has never since left him. When fat stock feeding became an established industry in that district, Mr. Baldwin took a strong hold of it and his buildings are in line with the numerous first-rate examples so abundant all through that good district. His preference has always been for Shorthorns, of which he always has a bunch of high graded and well-fed cows, with a capital pure-bred sire at the head of them. His horses also have taken good places as far from home as Winnipeg, and here also his Tamworth swine had their full share of honors last year. He has never shown an animal of his own raising in the four years he exhibited at Winnipeg without taking a prize. He has had as many as 200 sheep at one time, but wolves made havoc with them, and although he found them otherwise



very profitable, he had to go out of them. Plymouth Rock fowls are another fancy of his. He has for several years turned out a capital bunch of stall fed cattle for the spring export market, generally with good profit. He was among the first to go in for rotation of crops, regularly manuring 30 or 40 acres each season. The feeding of high grade cattle and good mixed farming he has always regarded as an ideal plan of farming for his district. His buildings are a bank barn, 37x74 ft., and other smaller buildings suitable to his line of stock, with a well appointed farm house. No man is better known in Southern Manitoba as a successful all-round farmer.

F. Cheasley, Alexander.

Fred. Cheasley, Alexander, comes from Wellington Co., Ont., and has been in the west for sixteen years. During the last nine years he has been breeding pure-bred Shorthorns. His foundation stock

consisted of one cow from John Doyle, of Ontario. Since then he has brought out from Ontario two more animals. He has not shown his stock at the fairs. In all his pure bred stock now number 12 head. He has a good stone stable for fifteen head of horses and cattle stable accommodation for 60 head. A good wind-mill furnishes power to run a grain chopper and elevator as well as pumping water.



Henry Laycock, Rosebank.

Henry Laycock, Rosebank, Man., is an old-timer in the province, having been farming in the west for over 20 years. He was raised on an Ontario farm and was familiar with good stock. He commenced breeding pure-bred stock about 14 years ago, his first purchase being one cow from D. Campbell, of Nelson, Man., and two calves from P. R. Campbell, Carman, and one bull from R. McIlroy, Thornhill. Since then he has purchased, in all, ten head from various parties. Most of his purchases have been made in Manitoba, but two females and one bull were brought out from Ontario by him. Mr. Laycock has never fitted for any of the larger shows, being well satisfied with the success he has attained at the local ones. Besides Shorthorns he is also breeding Poland China swine and has a nice herd of six breeding sows. His Shorthorn herd numbers about 30 head, headed by Sir Walter 3rd, a third prize bull at Winnipeg Industrial in 1898. Mr. Laycock has just decided to dispose of his whole herd of Shorthorns and says some one will get a cheap lot of good milkers.

The Assiniboia Sheep Growers' Association.

Sheep raising is making rapid strides in the Maple Creek district and for some time there has been talk of forming an association for the advancement of the industry, but it was not until this spring that action was finally taken. At a large and representative meeting held some time ago at Maple Creek it was decided to organize under the above name. The following officers were elected for the present year:—President, C. Blair, Maple Creek; Vice-President, G. W. Quick, Maple Creek; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Dixon, Maple Creek. Executive Committee—Thos. Johnson and J. Kellet, Maple Creek; Mr. Grant, Jr., Medicine Hat. This is a move in the right direction, for the sheep industry is a growing one. The lessons learned by the Western Stock Growers' Association in developing may, in many ways, be of use to this association. These two associations should work hand in hand for the advancement of the stock interests of the country.

WOOL! WOOL!!

See Carruthers & Co.'s advt. in this issue.

Breeding for a Purpose.

By James Glennie, Longburn, Man.—Read at the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association.

When the executive of the breeders' association asked me to prepare a paper for this convention, I was at first inclined to accept it as a compliment to myself; but since thinking over the matter, seeing I am the only member of the association representing that breed of cattle (Holstein) which are, in the eyes of some people, of doubtful merit, I have come to the conclusion that it was out of sympathy. Complying with the request, then, in this spirit, I am in hopes that you will allow me more latitude than I would be justified in taking if I occupied a less lonely and isolated position.

I have headed this paper "Breeding for a Purpose." Perhaps I should have said: "Breeding for Milk," for that is what I meant, and I think I should add feeding and weeding, for they go hand in hand. I do not know that I will be able to persuade all of you to dispose of your present herds of cattle and go in for Holsteins. It might not be advisable for you to do so just yet. I can only endeavor to show what can be done by careful breeding and feeding, and thus arouse an interest in those who are content to plod along with a class of cattle that bring them little profit.

Great progress has been made during the past century in breeding for a purpose. We see it in the massive draft horse, the lighter and more active farm horse, the stylish and high-stepping Hackney, and the fleet and courageous Thoroughbred. In our cattle, also, the tide of improvement has been moving onward—but there is much yet to be accomplished.

We read and hear a great deal about the adaptability of the general purpose or dual purpose cow to the ordinary farmer, or, as it is sometimes put, the average farmer. I have given a good deal of thought to the subject, and must confess that I have some difficulty in knowing just where to draw the line between the one kind of cow and the other; also between the ordinary, or average, farmer and the other kind. The usual definition of a general purpose cow is one which gives a fair amount of milk, produces a fairly good beef steer and can herself be made into a fairly good carcass of beef. Now, we find two classes of breeders doing their best to improve this class of cattle. One will take the cow I have just described, mate her with a Scotch Shorthorn of the most improved type—or it may be a Hereford or a Polled Angus—and, if he has the opportunity of doing so, will continue to mate her daughters and grand-daughters with the same stamp of sire, and, if he is a skilful breeder, a marked improvement will be observed in each succeeding generation—an improvement, at all events from the point of view of the beef producer, but an animal of an entirely different type from the old "general purpose cow," although he will quite likely claim that she is a general purpose cow still. The other will take her and mate her with a Holstein or Jersey, and continue breeding in this line, handling the female offspring with a view to milk production only. We have now two classes or breeds of cattle, entirely different in conformation and temperament, both equally useful, but one which can only be handled with profit under entirely different conditions.

I know my Shorthorn friends will dispute this and claim, as they have often done, that the Shorthorn can be profitably used as a dairy cow; and they will point out what is quite true—that many of the dairies supplying milk to our cities are stocked with cows that are well graded up with Shorthorn blood, and it is quite true

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and introducer and grower of Western (or native) Rye Grass. Seed for sale, price \$5.50 per 100 lbs. Half rate to all C.P.R. points in Manitoba and N.W.T. Both sex of stock for sale.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty, from the best strains in the United States.

W. J. HELLIWELL, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. All kinds of above young stock for sale. Prices right.

R. L. LANG, Spruce Bank Farm, Oak Lake, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorn Cattle, improved Berkshire Swine, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Young stock for sale. 2148

WM. McBRIDE, importer and breeder of improved Chester White Pigs. Young stock for sale. Pairs and trios furnished not akin. Address—Wm. McBride, Box 253, Portage la Prairie, Man.

JAS. MURRAY, Lyleton, Man., is offering his entire flock of Border Leicesters for sale. This flock has won the flock prize eight years in succession at the Winnipeg Industrial.

JAMES GLENNIE, Longburn, Man. Importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 85.

KENNETH McLEOD, Dugald, Manitoba. Chester White and Suffolk Pigs for sale. My stock are prize winners at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

JAS. TOLTON, Walkerton, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. A number of exceptionally fine young bulls. Prices right.

JOS. VUILL & SONS, Meadowside Farm, Carlton Place, Ont., breeders of Ayrshires, Shropshires, Berkshires, B.P. Rocks. Young stock for sale.

F. W. GREEN, Moosejaw, Assa., breeder and importer of high-class Shorthorns. Some fine young stock for sale, climatised to Western range.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonny Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Address, John Turner, Carroll, Man.

HY. BYERS, Macgregor, Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle. Largest herd in the West, headed by Rover Pogis, No. 41020. Young stock for sale.

JAS. ROBERTSON, Beaver Brand Farm, Glendale, P.O., Man. Poland China Pigs, Hereford Bull calf; also Brome and Rye grass seed for sale.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Oldest herd bull, Prince Charlie, for sale; splendid stock-getter. Young stock for sale.

A. J. MORRISON, Carman, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. One 11 and one 24 months old bulls of exceptional quality for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q. Importers and Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1642r

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep, Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. 1588

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., Importers and Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1648f

ROBT. WHITE, Wakopa, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by "Crimson Chief" (24057) Young stock for sale.

EDWARD T. PEAR, Souris, Man., breeder of high class Hereford and Ayrshire cattle. Correspondence solicited.

A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, breeder of Tamworth Pigs. Young Pigs for sale.

JAMES RODGERS, Panima, Alta., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. A few young bulls for sale.

W. M. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Ayrshires, Southdowns, P. Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Poultry.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale. 2481

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Manitoba, Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young Stock for sale. 1781f

JAMES STANCOMBE, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Three choice-bred Bulls for sale.

THOS. McCARTNEY, Longburu, Man. Ayrshire Cattle. A splendid pair of young bulls for sale.

W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man. Tamworths. Orders hooked for young pigs from imp. stock.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyu, Assa. breeder of Polled Angus and Berkshires. Bull calves for sale.

A. B. SMITH, Moosomin, Assa. Breeder of Cotswolds, Southdowns; Berkshires, Chester Whites.

D. ALLISON, Stroua Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

WELLINGTON HARDY, Pomeroy, Man. Ayrshires and improved Yorkshires. 3 bulls for sale.

J. R. HENRY, Chater, Man., breeder of Berkshire Swine and W. P. Rocks. Write or call.

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns. One fine Alberta-bred bull for sale.

WALTER JAMES, Rosser, Man. Breeder of choice Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Elgin, Manitoba, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

F. MURDOCH, Bru, Man. Shorthorn Cattle. Yorkshire Swine and Shropshire Sheep.

W. C. MURDIN, Plumas, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Young bulls for sale.

GEO. RANKIN, Hamiota, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock always for sale. 2443

ALEX. WOOD, Souris, Man., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

WANT, SALE OR EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

For Sale.—Two stag hound pups, eight months' old, very large, with plenty of speed. Apply to Box 253, Griswold. 9-10

For Sale.—13 Horse Threshing Engine in good order, cheap for cash, or exchange for stock. G. H. Bawtinheimer, Red Deer, Alta. 10-15

Farm for Sale.—Undersigned offers for sale N $\frac{1}{2}$ 28-14-26w1, 7 miles from Minnola: first-class concrete house, good water, splendid improved farm in good shape.—Wm. Buzza, Beulah, Man. 7-10

For Sale.—Pure bred Collie Bitch, five years' old, imported, well trained, bred by the Earl of Durham, Lambton Castle, Durham, England. Imported by the present owner, J. Gibbon, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg. Write. 9-10

Two Registered Shorthorn Bulls for Sale or exchange for Horses or Cattle. "Comedian" took first prize Central Assiniboia Show, Indian Head last summer, and was awarded a diploma by Pure-Bred Cattle Association, Winnipeg, for best bull on the ground—Thos. Skinner, Katepwa, Assa. 9-10

W. D. FLATT HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Importer and breeder of

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

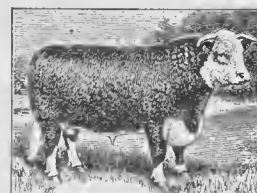


Golden Fame (imp. 26056) (72610). My herd is one of the largest in America, both imported and Canadian bred. A very choice selection of both sexes always on hand for sale. Personal inspection invited. Address all communications:

JAMES SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont. Ry. Station and Telegraph, Hamilton, Ont., on main line Grand Trunk Ry.

For Herefords

call on or write
J. E. MARPLES, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man.



Farms and Stock

For sale at all times. Apply to
H. R. KEYES, Midway, Man.

that they are profitable cows. But there are two reasons for this; one is that the cows have not been bred there, but have been purchased throughout the country by men who know good cows; another is that, although they may have Shorthorn blood in their veins, their milking qualities may not be due to that, but to the breeding of their ancestors, generations back. The only way to ensure their producing offspring as good milkers as themselves would be to breed them to a pure dairy bred sire, and continue this, weeding out the poorer ones. This would ensure not only a steady improvement in their milking qualities, but their prepotency would become fixed, so that their merits would be perpetuated in their offspring almost to a certainty.

Referring again to the dual purpose cow, I think this a more appropriate designation than "general purpose." The superior beefing quality of her calf is supposed to make up for what she lacks in milk production. Now, it seems to me this is hardly sound argument, because it must apply with equal force to the special purpose cow, whether bred for beef or for milk. I might reply by saying that what is lost in the beefing quality of the calf of the dairy cow is balanced by her superior milking qualities. Such a line of reasoning could never lead to any conclusion, and

champions of the dual purpose cow do not come forward and point out the value of the other half of the combination? The answer is, in nine cases out of ten, the cow that does not pay for food in milk alone is not a profitable one for the special dairy work, nor for the double purpose, milk and beef, that is when she has to be stabled and when most of her food has to be produced by cultivation. On the other hand, the cow that, under those conditions, will pay for her food in milk may be called a dairy cow, though not necessarily a dairy-bred cow.

The conditions under which a dairy cow can be kept are widely extended. She can be kept with profit in the centre of the city of Winnipeg; on the highest priced land in the province; throughout the great West to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and in British Columbia she is monarch. I notice some are advocating the crossing of breeds to produce a combination cow. Mr. Mackay, of Indian Head, I think, advised the crossing of Ayrshires and Shorthorns. He states that such a cross would produce a better milker than the Shorthorn and a better beefeer than the Ayrshire. How would it look to put it in this way? Such a cross would produce a poorer milker than the Ayrshire and a poorer beefeer than the Shorthorn? It is something like thinking you can get rich by taking money

milk producer. Specialists do not claim that dairying and beef production cannot be carried on with the same herd with profit. They know quite well, as was pointed out by Mr. Lynch a year ago, that, except on practically free land, beef production cannot be carried on with profit unless in conjunction with dairying. What specialists do claim is that the man who wants to make a business of dairying, who has a taste for the work, who is situated so that he can dispose of his product to the best advantage, who wishes to rear his own dairy stock, who is determined, as every dairy farmer ought to be, to improve the milking qualities of his herd, can do so to the best advantage by breeding for the purpose of milk production. He can afford to let his male calves go for what they will bring, and, if they do turn out a profitable investment to the purchaser, he need not worry over it. Half the offspring will be females, that, if he breeds rightly, will be worth more to him than the best bred beef steer will be to the general purpose breeder. Professor Shaw closes his argument by challenging the specialist to show that the average special purpose cow has brought more profit to her owner than the average dual purpose cow has to hers. This is something that never can be proven in a general way until some one points out where the special purpose cows ends



Hay Making on the Indian Reserve, south of Sintaluta, Assa.

Wild hay five feet in height.

yet it is the only argument that can be used in favor of the dual purpose cow. I have never yet seen a dairy cow, if not too old or diseased, that would not, if dry, get fat enough, even on grass, to be sold for beef; and I suppose no one has seen a beef bred cow that would not give some milk, although some need the assistance of a wet nurse in rearing their families.

As to the value of the calf, that depends upon the locality in which it is born. I may say, however, that, taking an average of years, the price received for a fairly well bred beef steer, say at three years, is about equal to the value of the food consumed. This is in old settled districts, where most of the food has to be produced by cultivation. In the beef producing districts of Ontario the farmer considers himself well paid if he gets market price for food consumed, and the manure for the cost of attendance. In every case the good cow is the heavy and persistent milker. If any one doubts this, let him go into any farmer's stable and try to buy the best milker in it, and he will quite likely hear that she is the "old woman's cow," and not for sale.

We are being continually told, too, that in order to know whether our cows are being kept at a profit or loss. A record should be kept of the amount of milk produced, and its value ascertained by the Babcock test. Now, why is it that the

out of one pocket and putting it in the other.

When we cross one breed of horses with another we do so to produce an animal of a certain type intended for some special kind of work. When we get this animal, we have created a value that did not exist before. We have the two breeds of horses that we crossed, each doing his own particular work, and we have an animal doing a kind of work for which neither of the others is adapted. When we cross the two breeds of cattle we create no new value. We destroy value that has been created by years of careful breeding. We produce an animal that a good judge might purchase to place in a dairy herd for milk production alone. Her progeny might turn out very poor milkers, and thus cause disappointment and loss. An equal loss might result were she placed in the hands of a beef producer.

I notice that Professor Shaw is advocating the claim of the dual purpose cow, and points to a herd of what he calls dual purpose cows at the Iowa station, that produced three hundred pounds of butter a year and that have produced steers weighing 1,400 lbs. at two years. Now, as I have already pointed out, such cows can be collected, and always could have been collected. And it is just as much to the credit of the dairy cow as a beef producer as it is to the credit of the beef cow as a

and where the dual purpose cow begins.

There are certain facts, however, which have been brought out by experiment that prove the producing capability of cows of a certain type over others.

At the Storrs Agricultural College, Connecticut, a herd was divided into four groups—typical dairy cows, cows of dairy type, cows lacking in digestive capacity, and general purpose cows. The first made butter at a cost of 9½ cents per lb., with a profit of \$41.00 per year. The second made butter at a cost of 12 cents per lb., with a profit of \$18.00 per year. The third made butter at a cost of 14 cents per lb., with a profit of \$8.00 per year. The general purpose cow made butter at a cost of 18 cents per lb., and a profit of 55 cents per annum. It appears, however, that the general purpose cow has been pulling up. One has made her appearance at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, a Shorthorn grade named Rose. She produced within the year 10,000 lbs. of milk containing butter fat equal to 506 lbs. of butter. A representative of Hoards' Dairyman recently visited the farm where the cow was bred, and found that she had descended through a long line of ancestors, all of a decidedly dairy form and possessing all the characteristics of the special dairy cow. The great-grandmother of this cow was an extraordinary milker of unknown breeding. She was named Old Bones, because she

was always poor, and, as her owner said, turned all her food into milk. The sire of Rose was a Shorthorn, bought at auction "for a song," being supposed to be a very inferior animal. She is a good example of what can be done by special purpose dairy breeding.

I will now try to point out to you what has been accomplished by steady and persistent "breeding for a purpose," and being best acquainted with the Holstein, I will take this breed as an example. I might mention that in nine-tenths of the tests made on exhibition grounds in the United States and Canada during the last twelve years the Holsteins have been victorious. During the past year official 7-day tests have been made under the careful supervision of representatives of the different experimental stations. In 1898-99 two hundred cows were tested as follows:—

55 cows over 5 years, 18 lbs., 13 oz.	3.42%
9 cows under 5 years.....17 lbs.,	5.56%
13 cows under 4½ years, 16 lbs. 15 oz.	3.37%
14 cows, under 4 years, 16 lbs	3.42%
27 cows under 3½ years, 13 lbs. 2 oz.,	3.33%
13 cows under 3 years, 13 lbs. 2 oz.,	3.40%
69 cows under 2 years, 11 lbs. 7 oz.	3.33%

This is certainly a wonderful showing, these sixty-nine heifers, two years old, being only a few ounces behind the best Shorthorn cow at the last test in London, Ontario. And this, be it remembered, was a representative of what has been considered a herd of milking Shorthorns. And then we have at this last test the extraordinary yield of 8½ lbs. of butter in two days by the Holstein cow Aaltje Posh 4th.

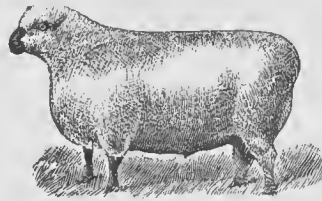
There was a very prevalent supposition a few years ago that the Holstein milk was very low in butter fat. A farmer, addressing a meeting in Ontario a few years ago, said: "Noo, whatever ye do, beware of the Holstein coo; she gaes nathing but wha." This is now one of the most famous dairy districts in Ontario, and Holsteins are the most popular cattle.

They are spreading rapidly throughout the United States and South America. There are 4,000 of them supplying milk to the city of Dallas, in Texas. There are 20,000 of them on the Santa Gertrude ranch, near Buenos Ayres, South America. In Holland, at the present time, cows cannot be bought, so many of them have recently been sold to go to South America, South Africa and other countries, that there are none to spare.

About a score of Hackneys from the Hillhurst stud were sold at Toronto the other day. The 7-year-old stallion, Barthorpe Performer, by Garton Duke of Connaught, went cheap at \$950. Fairly good prices were got for the rest.

In order to get work done with the greatest amount of ease and comfort to a team and satisfaction to the driver there are certain requisites that must be complied with. In the first place the horses should be as evenly matched as possible in three things—size, speed and spirit. Having secured this, the harness is the next thing to look to. It should fit the horses and be so adjusted to the load that an even pull will bear equally upon the weight to be drawn, without undue pressure on any part of the horse's body except the shoulders. Many a horse works in the plow at a disadvantage, because the harness is not properly adjusted. The back-band straps are not let out to accommodate the lower draft of the plow, or if that is done, the trace straps over the hips are not let out, or the traces are not lengthened. These little things make it disagreeable for the horses and also make harder work for the man in holding the plow. Watch the comfort of the team and you will consult your own comfort.

ROXEY STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN. J. A. S. Macmillan, Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred



Clydesdales, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Prices right. Terms easy. Full particulars on application. Apply P. O. Box 483, Brandon, Man.

Elmwood Stock Farm



SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

For sale, 3 grand young bulls, all got by imported sires, and out of extra good cows by imported bulls.

H. O. AYEAST, MIDDLECHURCH, MAN.

GOLD MEDAL HOME BRED SHORTHORN HERD.



Young Bulls and Heifers for sale sired by Nobleman (imported), Stanley 6th, and Topsman, champion bull at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1899.

This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for bull and two of his get. This is the Herd to buy from.

Berkshires and Yorkshires.

J. G. BARRON Carberry, Man.

Bulls! Bulls! Bulls!

I will undertake commissions to select pure-bred bulls of any breed for ranchmen, and will attend to their careful shipment. Correspondence solicited.

WM. SHARMAN,
Ridgewood Farm, - Souris, Man.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Live Stock Agent and importer, BRANDON.

Having a large connection amongst many of the foremost breeders in Great Britain, I guarantee to supply pure-bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of any British breeds for exhibition or breeding purposes on the most favorable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application. P. O. Box 483

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

A few Sows fit to breed, also some August Pigs. Am breeding some first-class Sows for spring litters. Two first-prize Boars at head of herd. Now booking orders. Write for prices.

JOSEPH LAIDLER, - - Neepawa, Man.

CLYDE STALLIONS FOR SALE

The 5-year-old Clyde "Lord Stanley," (2588) by "Erskine's Pride," imp. dam, also by imp. stock, is a large horse, with plenty of style, quality and action. Also "The Squire" and "Lawrence Erskine," a pair of 2-year-olds, both prize winners in Ontario past two seasons. Write to—

HENDERS BROS., Treherne, Man.

4 Young (Golden Royal—24402—)

SHORTHORN BULLS

Good size, grand feeders, in good growing order and from choicely-bred dams.

J. H. KINNEAR, Souris, Man.

MARCHMONT STOCK FARM.



Scotch Bred SHORT HORNS, 8 YEARLING BULLS, 8 BULL CALVES of great quality and breeding at moderate prices.
W. S. LISTER,
Middlechurch P. O., (7 miles N. of W'peg.
Telephone.

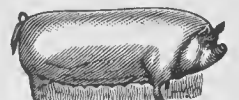
HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES.

Pigs, all ages, some good ones now ready for delivery.

A. B. POTTER, - Montgomery, Assa.

OAK GROVE FARM.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and LARGE, IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE



Among the Shorthorns recently imported from Ontario, I have for sale a few very fine heifers, also a fine bunch of sows with pig, and a few choice boars fit for service.

Orders booked now for Young Pigs.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.



PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.



The home of Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires. The most successful herd of Berkshires in the Dominion in the leading Fairs during the last 4 years. My Berkshires consist of 4 of the best Boars and 16 of the best breeding Sows I ever had, all prize winners. Bulls, Boars, Sows, Ram Lambs and Barred Rocks for sale at reasonable prices. Booking orders for spring stock. My herds are not large, but choice. Come and see them, or write for prices.

F. W. BROWN, Prop., Portage la Prairie

R. McLENNAN, Moropano P.O., Man.

Lakeside Stock Farm.

SHORTHORN COWS

(with calves at foot)

and HEIFERS for sale, bred to "Sir Colin Campbell." Also two yearling Bulls.



PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS



I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale, and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.



I want orders for the following—

Reg. ENGLISH BERKSHIRES, bacon type, great growers.

M. B. TURKEYS, fall delivery. Finest pens in Manitoba. No eggs.

TOULOUSE GESE, fine and large. Fall delivery. No eggs.

B. P. ROCKS, from imported stock. Eggs \$1.50 per 13.

Wm. Kitson, Burnside, Man.

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES. Young stock for sale.
OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.
BUFF WYANDOTTES.
BUFF LACED POLANDS.
S.C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

J. B. JICKLING, Carman, Man.

When writing advertisers mention The Farmer.

Should Farmers Breed Horses, and if so on What Lines?

That there is a constant demand and a steady market for horse flesh, especially in the agricultural districts of the new Northwest needs no formal demonstration. There is a constant influx of horses both from the east and south, and the demand goes on year after year. While we keep on buying farm horses, we are all the time sending out young cattle to pay for them. It is possible that this may be good business, and that it is more profitable to raise the cattle and exchange them for horses than to raise the horses ourselves. One-half the commerce of the world comes out of the exchange of productions of one country and climate for those of another, and it may be sound economy to keep our mares at work in the breeding season and sell the grain they help raise to pay for others to continue along the same line.

It is pretty certain that ten years ago, when the fit struck us rather strongly to buy young mares in the east with a view to raising our own work horses a good deal of money was lost over the experiment. But times have changed since then, and the question may very properly be asked over again, "Can we breed with advan-

wanted for road purposes, is found valuable on the farm at the seeder or the binder. There have been, and there are today, rare good general purpose animals in Manitoba. How were they bred? Was it from Coaching or Standard bred or Thoroughbred sires, and was their quality a happy accident, or the proper sequence from a wise style of breeding? It is only from a careful examination of the results from each style of breeding that we can get a reliable answer to such queries. Emerson is one district where a good Standard bred sire has been followed by a Thoroughbred. How has each horse panned out in the experience of his patrons? Boissevain is another district that has for the last few years had the services of a Coach horse of faultless individuality. The colts from that horse cannot now be few. Do the farmers who used him bank on the results, or have they found anything else more reliable?

We know from the experience of a good few places outside of Manitoba in which trotting blood has been tried that the result for all but the most skilful and fortunate has been very much of the nature of a lottery, a few prizes and many blanks, or results that were virtually blank as far as profit was concerned. If there is no certainty of a reasonable proportion of success, why should any sober-minded

Breeding for Profit.

Rome was not built in a day, and there must be a long spell of working and waiting before the breeders' skill can be certain of its due reward. But in no other field is the reward more certain. What this country wants is not show cattle, but business cattle. Males that will leave their impress on the whole of their progeny whether the dams are pedigreed or grades. Plenty of our common stock is not entitled even to be called grades. A jumble of three or four varieties of mongrels is not a grade. The grade proper is that from a pure bred sire out of a dam of miscellaneous breeding. Such a grade can be used as the first step in the ascending scale, by means of which our whole stock will acquire and keep many of the best points of its pedigreed ancestry. It is for the breeding of this kind of grade that most of the pedigreed sires we want here will naturally be used. By far the greatest proportion of our stock—both on farm and ranche—are of Shorthorn type. Most of our bulls are pedigreed Shorthorns, and as they are most in demand, it is also most easy to get sound foundation stock. The stock that brings fancy prices at sales may have



On the Farm of Wm. Hunter, Wavy Bank, Man.

tage the horses we need for our farm work?"

A great deal depends on the man who is to do the breeding, as the selection and management of the mare, the kind of sire to which she is mated, and the management of the colt after we do get it, are very live factors in the forthcoming result. It is folly to allege, as some amateur oracles do, that it costs no more to raise a good 3-year-old colt than a 3-year-old steer. A practical Manitoba farmer will not say so. For one thing, a calf can be taken away from its dam the day it is dropped and brought up very cheaply by hand. Who will say that a good colt can be raised in the same way? Whether it will pay to rear at home the horses we want for our farms is a question the answer to which is largely contingent on the man and the conditions under which he does his breeding.

It is perhaps easier to answer the question which kind of horses should we not breed than to tell what to breed. We have for example had the use of a good many Standard bred stallions in this country within the last ten years. What proportion of their get from the common mares of this country has been profitable to the breeders? How many of them have turned out good roadsters, and, if not, what good have we got from the balance? There is always satisfaction in a good general purpose horse, one that, when not

farmer make more ventures in the same hazardous line of breeding?

Only the other day a judge of more than ordinary experience and ability made the remark: "Unless a light-legged foal be a good one, it is as tantalizing a piece of horseflesh as anyone can own, and nine farmers out of ten who breed such animals rue the day they ever had anything to do with them." Did he overstate the case?

It is stated that the French Government studs now include 3,450 stallions. All stallions breeding for public service in France must be inspected by a veterinary surgeon, and are furnished at a nominal price to the farmers. The result is that France is producing some of the soundest horses in the world.

In hitching your horse always be sure and slip the collar back upon the neck into the proper place, and then carefully draw the mane out from under it. It is surprising how many farmers, who have worked horses all their lives, neglect this. The result is a pulling out of the mane, and, very frequently, sore shoulders. A horse can no more work comfortably with his mane lying under the collar, than a man can walk easily with the ends of his shoelaces under the soles of his feet.

been so fitted for sale as to be indifferently adapted to foundation purposes, or it may be too high priced. The best is none too good, but a good man can make much of commoner stock. Skill in mating goes for much, but it is in the management of the calf that the skill comes out. Plenty of suitable, if plain, food, with comfort indoors and out, are the starting points. There is nothing heroic necessary in bringing up a bunch of good calves. The whole business consists in knowing what to do, and then keep on doing it. A winter calf comfortably housed, but not too warm, is better than a summer one that must be kept in or be devoured by mosquitoes. We want well grown yearlings in spring if possible, and this country supplies, or rather can be made to supply all the food most suitable to the building of a strong and thrifty calf. A very moderate use of concentrated food is desirable, for a cattle beast is made to digest rather bulky food, though there is no surer indication of bad management and unskilful feeding than a big bellied calf. It needs a little education, too, for the beast that is trained to the halter is worth more in or out of the show ring than one that cuts up didoes because it never knew any better.

A stunted calf is always a bad bargain, but not not much worse than one that has

been pampered for show purposes till it objects to eating plain food. Enough is as good as a feast and the man who keeps near that line is a skilled feeder whose stock will always be fit for the market. Whether a man whose ideas are founded on show ring form will want to buy them is another question. The buyer needs education quite as much as the seller if we are to have the most profitable stock. For after all it is good business to produce what the customer wants to buy. Till the average buyer knows a great deal more than he does now, fat will be the standard of quality and fat is an enemy to breeding for permanent results.

The man that has found out the difference between mere fat and choice breeding condition is far advanced as a breeder. Exercise is indispensable, especially for young stock, and they never can have too much food if it is mainly in protein form and turned into good flesh by hearty and regular exercise. More bulls are ruined by idleness and confinement than by all other causes put together. Grazing, with suitable company in summer, or exercise in a roomy yard in winter, will add years of usefulness to a bull's life. The man who lets his stock run down at one season and forces it at another may have a good beast to sell, but will not make an all round success. "My beasts are fit to show almost any time," said a very successful man, "for they get every day what is best for them." That is the style that must win in the long run.

The Value of Exercise for Sows.

S. A. Bedford reports that he is well pleased with the results he has attained this spring through allowing his brood sows to run out during the winter and sleep in a straw stack. They were comfortable at all times and dry. Three sows so treated had an average litter of 10½ pigs. In previous years when the sows had been confined to pens all winter, the average litter was only a little over three pigs. This result is borne out by the experience of many practical feeders. The sows having their liberty roam around every fine day and the constant exercise they thus get keeps them in fine vigor and gives a tone to their systems that cannot be obtained in any other way. The influence of the sire also has something to do with the success of a litter and exercise counts there also.

Growing hogs should not be confined.

Have the quarters for the hogs clean and dry.

Give growing hogs a ration to produce bone and muscle.

It dulls the appetite to lay food before the hogs all of the time.

While hogs do not require an expensive shelter, it is very important that it be dry.

It is not good economy to feed the fattening hogs, the growing pigs and the brood sows together.

Some of those who speculated so largely in this country last summer in buying hogs for feeding purposes are a little shy this year, owing to the scarcity of cheap feed, resulting from the extraordinary freedom from weeds in the grain last year. The high price of pork in the east just now will also make it impossible to buy stores at a right price.

Horse Owners Should Use
GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND
POSITIVE CURE.



Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OF FIRING

Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest, best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a **HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc.**, it is invaluable.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of **CAUSTIC BALSAM** will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address:

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., TORONTO, ONT.

D. McBETH, OAK LAKE MAN.

BREEDER OF

Clydesdale Horses
AND
Shorthorn Cattle



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklin, Ont. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

R. REED-BYERLEY, Cook's Creek, Man., breeder of, and importer of Clydesdales. Headed by Gem Prince, sired by Cedric. Correspondence solicited.

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM.

Largest Stud of Clydesdales in Canada

Headed by the champion stallion of all ages **LYON MACGREGOR.**

STALLIONS & COLTS from the best blood in Scotland and Canada.

AYRSHIRE BULLS & HEIFERS from imported stock.

BEST MILKING STRAINS with good teats.

TERMS REASONABLE.

A visit to Thorncliffe will repay you.

ROBT. DAVIES, Thorncliffe, Toronto.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS.

Three good yearling home-bred Bulls still for sale, also one imported from Ontario. To make room for some importations from Scotland, these will be sold

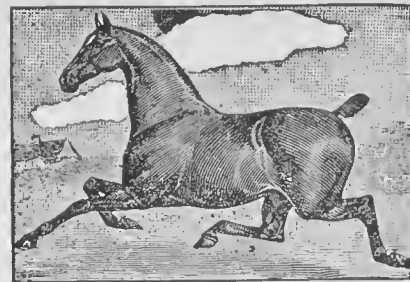
At very Reasonable Prices.

Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Man. **T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager.**

RARE CHANCE to obtain winners for Winnipeg's greatest Industrial yet held. Our entire

COTSWOLD flock for sale at snap prices. Some real good bulls too. Speak quick.

D. HYSOP & SON, Killarney, Man.



HACKNEYS FOR SALE.

Several Hackney Stallions, pure bred and registered. Can also supply yearling Hackney Stallions in the spring, with three crosses (unregistered).

RAWLINSON BROS.

Box 20, CALGARY, ALTA.

J. E. SMITH

Has received from Ontario a shipment of 12 Short-horn Bulls which are for sale. Also for sale a number of home-bred Heifers, sired by Lord Stanley II =22260=, and supposed to be in calf to Golden Measure (imp.) (72615) =26057=.

For sale a number of Clydesdale mares and fillies, all registered, will be served by Prince Charles, imp.

All animals for sale, except the stock bulls, Lord Stanley II and Golden Measure (imp.), and the Clydesdale stallion, Prince Charles (imp.) These being the best that money and experience could buy, are required to maintain the high reputation of the stock of the Beresford and Smithfield Farms.

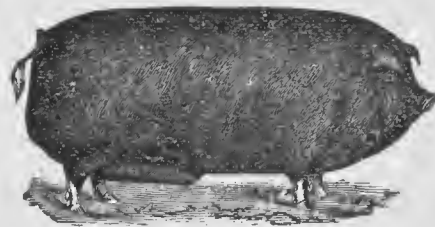
Come and see the stock, or write for what you want to

J. E. SMITH, P.O. Box 274, Tel. 4, SMITHFIELD AVE., BRANDON.

W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

Proprietor of Boundary Herd of

POLAND CHINA SWINE



Our herd are direct descendants of such noted hogs as Canada Wilkes, Guy Wilkes 2nd, M. P. Sanders, and the Tecumsebs. Nothing but first-class stock shipped. Write for what you want; satisfaction guaranteed. Prices always reasonable. Nothing but choice sows kept for breeders. We are now booking orders for spring pigs of 1800. We have a few good winter pigs for sale. Write and describe what you want, and we will endeavor to treat you as we would wish to be treated.

GOLD STANDARD HERD
OF REGISTERED BERKSHIRES.



I am now booking orders for spring pigs, bred from large mature stock, and sired by boars weighing from 500 to 800 lbs., sows from 400 to 750 lbs. No better Berkshire blood on the continent, combining large size, easy feeders, beautiful heads, perfect markings, deep-sided bacon type. Unrelated pairs or single pigs of either sex supplied. Orders solicited.

Address— **J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.**

ALEX. D. GAMLEY

I have the largest flock of
LEICESTERS
in the West. Stock of both sex always for sale.



BOX 193, BRANDON, MAN.

When writing advertisers mention the Nor'-West Farmer.

Pig Pasture.

Don't forget to let the pigs have a run to grass. If that cannot be done, fence off an acre or so of wheat for them. The pig is an omnivorous animal, i.e., he eats all kinds of food and will thrive well on green feed. S. A. Bedford, Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, is preparing to try an interesting experiment with two fine litters of pigs he is just weaning. An acre of Brome grass has been fenced off and one half of each litter will be placed on the pasture and given a small quantity of grain. The other half will be kept in pens and fed green feed and grain there. We will watch this experiment with interest, for pigs will do well on green feed and if they will harvest it themselves and make better gains than when fed in pens, why go to the extra labor?

At Kansas City a big combination sale of Herefords belonging to such noted men as Kirk B. Armour and J. Funkhouser made an average of \$283 for 115 head. One choice female made \$1,000.

far, but in a combination sale, held May 1st and 2nd, at South Omaha, the Polled Angus made a very satisfactory showing. Cows made more money than bulls in proportion to their value, aspirants in breeding paying stiffly for good ones to make a start with. An 8-year-old cow made \$705, and 113 head in all, calves included, made an average of \$283. One firm, Charles Escher & Son, for 27 head, averaged \$423.

The local stockmen round Maple Creek met recently and formed a stock association. The following officers were elected: President, G. W. Quick; 1st Vice-President, John Dixon; 2nd Vice-President, L. C. Parsons; Sec.-Treas., H. A. Greeley. The annual fee was placed at \$3.00. An executive committee, composed of Messrs. D. J. Wylie, Chas. McCarthy, John Harvey and Wm. Pollock, were instructed to prepare and present to a public meeting of all stockmen of the district, called for the 15th May, by-laws, which would then be read and passed on.

The 9th annual meeting of the American Holstein-Friesian Association will be held at the Iroquois Hotel, Buffalo, N.Y., on Wednesday, June 6th. Among the

Among the Breeders.

Galloway Bros., Gladstone, last year handled over 4,000 head of cattle.

T. Jasper, Bradwardine, recently sold a yearling Shorthorn bull to John Barr, Oak River, Man., also a cow to John Bastard, of Briarwood, Man.

J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, has sold the Shire stallion, Nailstone Morning Star II, imported from England, to Lyons & Son, Whitewood, Assa.

Alex. Cumming, of Lone Tree, recently lost his yearling draft filly which won first place at Winnipeg, Brandon and Shoal Lake. He thinks she was the best filly he ever owned. The loss was due to a very bad fracture of the shoulder, caused by stepping into a badger hole while running in the pasture.

A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa:—"Since writing last I have had some good litters of Yorkshire pigs. I have sold a pair each to John Owens, Fitzmaurice; F. Banjot and M. Gillies, Whitewood, and Mr. Nurnough, Fletewode. I have had the misfortune to lose the fine young



View on Shoal Lake, Manitoba.

At Winchester, Indiana, Miller & Sons sold 18 head of Shorthorns at an average of \$345, a choice show female making \$1,700.

H. R. Forsyth, an ex-mounted policeman at Maple Creek, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for taking up for his own use a beef steer from the range.

Vol. XXII. of the Clydesdale Stud Book of the United Kingdom has reached us from A. MacNeillage, the Secretary, Glasgow, Scotland. It contains the pedigrees of 445 mares and 285 stallions.

Sixteen pure-blooded Arabian horses are to be sent by the Sultan of Turkey to the Paris Exhibition. This will be the first time the pure-blooded Arabian horse has been seen in Europe, the so-called Arabian steeds previously imported being only half-bloods.

Last year when in Scotland, Professor Curtis, of the Iowa State Agricultural College, paid a high price for a roan 2-year-old Shorthorn bull, Scotland's Crown. The best cows of the breed are now being put to him at a service fee of \$25. Good blood pays.

Down in the States the Hereford has had a very great run of luck this year so

propositions to be brought up for discussion are the following: No animal shall be registered whose dam has at any time borne a calf from a sire other than a pure-bred Holstein-Friesian and no animal shall be registered whose dam has been exposed during heat or at other times to the service of more than one sire. The discussion of these two propositions will bring out a large amount of information and we will wait with interest the decision of the meeting on these most important points.

There are few things that will injure sheep more than subjecting them to a cold rain.

Sheep more than any other class of stock require food according to the season.

Applying turpentine to the top of the head is recommended as a good remedy for grub in sheep.

The great Australasian sheep breeders are "out of sight" of all other stock fanciers in the prices they pay for fancy rams of the Merino breed. Three years ago Hon. Jas. Gibson broke the record when he sold the ram President for \$8,000. He has since sold a son of President for \$9,500.

Berkshire sow purchased last summer from R. Lang, Oak Lake; she was a prize-winner wherever shown."

Thos. Speers, Oak Lake, gives us the following list of recent sales of his Shorthorns: The imported 2-year-old bull, Baron's Pride, winner of first place as a yearling at the Industrial last season, also a heifer calf, to J. H. Kinnear, Souris; three 2-year-old heifers to A. R. Speers, Griswold; a 4-year-old cow, Snowflake, a splendid one, with bull calf at side, to E. K. Strathy, Hartney; a nice yearling bull, Pavonia, to R. L. Lang, Oak Lake; a 2-year-old heifer to Wm. Shaw, Oak Lake; a 2-year-old heifer to Duncan McKinnon, Oak Lake; a 2-year-old bull to Mr. Nevins, Chater.

W. W. Fraser, of Emerson, has come back from the east with a mixed car of pure-bred stock of very superior quality. First may be noted the Canadian bred Clydesdale stallion, Jubilee Prince, 1st at Toronto as 3 and 4-year-old. He is meant for a syndicate of farmers who want to breed farm horses of the right sort. He has also three registered mares and a yearling filly. The shipment also, includes an 18-months roan bull, Crown Jewel 25th, bred by R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont., and two heifers bred by F.

A. Gardner, Britannia, Ont. This capital importation is sure to be heard from again.

One of our staff took a recent hasty visit to the Beaver Brand Farm of James Robertson, Glendale. Among his stock we found his Hereford bull, Lord Glencoe, looking first rate, and giving good satisfaction as a stock-getter. A young bull which we inspected is a well-boned, hearty looking chap. In the line of pigs we saw some good specimens of the Poland Chinas. A large quantity of Brome and western rye grass seed had been sold this spring, the demand being very good. A beautiful grove of young maples, together with a fine garden, set off the place in a way which cannot help but please the passer-by.

Joseph Laidler, of Necpawa, reports a large number of enquiries this spring for his Berkshires. In a recent visit to his place we found his herd in very thrifty shape, there being some very nice animals in each class — boars, sows and growing stock. The herd is headed by two first prize-winning boars, Neepawa Lad, by Star I (imp.), bred by J. G. Snell, and Honest Tom, by Fitz Lee, bred by J. A. McGill. Both are fine animals and the last named, which is a '99 hog, is developing into a very long-sided, growthy animal, although he has just passed through a very heavy season of service. An even, hearty looking lot of sows, of good form, carry some rather fancy breeding in their pedigrees, and some of the young stock which we saw should develop well, if we might make a forecast. Mr. Laidler is this year sowing thirty acres to Brome grass, believing that there is more money in it than in wheat-growing, even in the wheat-famed district of Beautiful Plains. Further notes on this place are reserved for a future issue.

Robt. Menzies, Shoal Lake, advertises in this issue his whole flock of Oxford Downs, about 100 head, besides lambs. He, together with his brothers, commenced with this breed of sheep about ten or twelve years ago, beginning with a consignment from P. Arkell, Teeswater. From time to time ever since the flock has received new blood from some of the best breeders. One ram, "Duke of Gloucester," was imported from Scotland and headed the gold medal flock exhibited in Toronto by Arkell. The ram at the head of the flock at present was a purchase last year from Alex. Wood, of Souris, and was bred by Smith Evans, of Gourock, Ont. These Oxford Downs were taken over by Robert Menzies last summer at the time of the dissolution in partnership of the Menzies Bros., and include some well set up sheep, although a large number of them were in just ordinary condition at the time of our visit as a result of a shortage in feed. The reason given for selling is lack of accommodation. The Shorthorn bull, "The Korker," is in good flesh and is a bull of fine quality all through, although he appeared at the time of our seeing him in somewhat rough and ready style. He is very low-set and has a broad level top and good width all through, both hind quarter and chest, without an overdue coarseness in front. Mr. Menzies has added very largely to his stock-keeping facilities by the erection last summer of a barn, 100x38 ft.

North of Franklin some six miles, among a range of wooded hills which mark the southern skirting of the Riding Mountains, one of Manitoba's breeders, John Logan, Murchison, has for some years been establishing and building up his herd of Shorthorns. Having carried on his business in a quiet way, and being slightly removed from the ordinary paths of travel, Mr. Logan has hitherto remained a comparative stranger to our

readers. But he has all the time been building up a herd of such quality that when one of The Farmer's staff paid a recent visit to the farm, and made a review of the stock, he met with genuine and pleasurable surprises. It was in 1888 that the owner laid the foundation of his present herd by buying a yearling heifer, "Cherry Bloom," bred by P. Arkell, of Teeswater, Ont., and imported into the west by Geo. Kerr, of Franklin. The selection was well made. She turned out to be a large, roomy, square beast, possessing the points of a good Shorthorn, and, even to-day, is worth more to a breeder than a number of the young cows and heifers which we have seen in various herds. If we mistake not, she was raising a sturdy calf at the time of our visit. For the last three years the herd bull has been "Prince Charlie," a deep red, bred by W. R. Speers, of Hillview, Man. He is a low-set beast of good weight, well made head and neck, a large heart girth and a very straight, broad back, showing good beef-carrying tendencies. The hind-quarters are heavy, broad and well-rounded with flesh, which is carried well down. He has proven to be a good stock-getter, and, though he has served the allotted term of usefulness in one herd, he seems still to be a beast which will make a good strong head for some other herd. His place has already been filled by "Master Butterfly," the young roan bred by Alex. McNaughton, of Roland, and winner last July of 1st place in the bull calf class at Winnipeg. He is a son of Andrew Graham's "Robbie O'Day," and is developing splendidly. He has a noble head and an evenness and symmetry of body which at once pleases and fills the eye. He has a well-covered shoulder and the ribs have a good coating of flesh, which with a mossy hide and silky coat combine to put a finish on this bull which marks him as one of considerable future usefulness. Among the female stock we will not particularize, suffice it to say that a successive system of careful breeding and weeding has left about a dozen grown female pure-breeds which are a credit to the owner. The calves, too, were a fine lot so far as they had arrived, and even the grades which went to make up the remainder of the herd would have been a credit to any man. The whole herd was in good shape, and was going out to grass in a way to continue to do well.

The number of Polled Angus breeding establishments in this country is somewhat small, but we find here and there not a few farmers who look upon these black cattle as possessing qualities of thrift and hardiness which correspond

100 Oxford Downs for Sale.

I am offering for sale my whole flock of pure-bred Oxford Downs, about 100 head, besides lambs. Reason for selling, lack of accommodation.

ROBT. MENZIES,
Shoal Lake, Man.

300 Horses for Sale.



Clydes
AND
Percherons.

Can be seen in five minutes walk from Station,
Main Line, C.P.R. Write or apply.

T. C. OLLEN,
Dunmore Junction, N.W.T.

FOREST HOME FARM.



BUYERS WANTED

for Eleven **SHORTHORN BULLS** fit for service, good ones, from our own and the best Eastern herds. Also some choice young Cows and Heifers.

Yorkshire and Berkshire Boars

fit for service.

A number of young sows in farrow, both breeds. Orders being received for Yorkshire spring pigs. Our B. P. Rocks are noted for shape, size and good marking. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.

ANDREW GRAHAM,
Roland, N.P.R. Carman, C.P.R. Pomeroy P.O., Man.

Thorndale Stock Farm

JOHN S. ROBSON,
MANITOU, MAN.

SHORTHORNS

A few Females for sale.

Write me before buying.



T. GOSNEY,

MIAMI, MAN.

Breeder and Importer
of **LARGE ENGLISH Berkshires**

—AND— BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Two March litters from very large sows on hand. One imported sow, to farrow 1st of April. Price for pigs during May, \$8.00 and \$10.00 each.

Try a setting from my imported Rocks, at \$1.50 per 13 eggs.

Fresh eggs and bacon—Order early and save high express charges.

Buy your boar or bull from the breeders. Up-to-date farmers don't need charity. Call or write.



CHOICE-BRED

Shorthorns.

For sale a number of Shorthorn **COWS and HEIFERS**, a well bred and well made lot.

JOHN RAMSEY, Priddie P.O., ALBERTA.

PASCHA

(1329), the German Coach, will stand every day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Hardie's Stable, Brandon, thence to his own stable, 18th Street, for night.

A. COLQUHOUN, Mgr. and Prop.

ERSKINE LAD

(2015), the Clydesdale Stallion, will stand every day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Kelly's Stable, 9th Street, Brandon, thence to his own stable, 18th St., for night.

J. BEATTIE, Manager.

COLQUHOUN & BEATTIE,
Proprietors.

SCOTCH BRED

Shorthorns and Clydesdales!

My herd of Shorthorns now numbers about 35 head, and represents some of the best breeding.

6 Bulls, also a number of Heifers, all good ones, for sale. Also a few Clydes, both sexes.

GEO. RANKIN, Hamiota, Man.

POLLED ANGUS and SHORTHORNS.

I have 6 young Polled Angus bulls, nice ones, also 3 Shorthorn bulls, just ready.

Also a number of heifers, each breed, for sale.

ALEX. CUMMING, Lone Tree, Man.

When writing advertisers mention The Farmer.

BOLE'S CONDITION POWDER

In 1 lb. packages, 25 cents per package.

A capital tonic, diuretic and vermifuge

**For Horses, Cattle,
Sheep and Hogs.**

The best spring medicine made for horses

with their ideals in the beef-growing type of cattle. One of our staff took a run out recently to see the herd kept at Lone Tree, about 20 miles north-east of Shoal Lake, by Alex. Cumming. We found that since our last visit there, two years ago, Mr. Cumming has been busily improving his place, having last year moved to a new part of his farm and put up a fine new residence. This spring he has erected a new horse stable, 28x32 ft., with 18 ft. posts, and intends still to put up this season a granary and some new house buildings. He has selected a commanding location with a fine bluff of poplars to the north. The long line of cattle stables are built of logs, but it is expected to replace these with something a little better before very many seasons have passed. Owing to the inconvenience of moving and the lateness of the season when the new cattle stabling was completed, the herd were exposed into the early winter and have not recovered the thrifty appearance which the owner likes. "Victoria Montrose," the six-year-old stock bull, is, however, looking fairly well, and is as active and as useful as ever. He is a rather thick beast, with a pretty good width of hind quarter and the general rotundity of form which characterizes the breed. As a show ring bull he is well known, having been first twice at Winnipeg. The two first prize-winning cows at Winnipeg last year, "Rosebank May" and "Rosebank May 2nd," shown in the aged and three-year class respectively, are both looking very well, and took our eye at once. They are both fine animals, and Mr. Cumming expects the younger cow to even surpass the older one. "Rosebank May" was nursing a splendid growthy calf of unusually good form. Some of the rest of the females are raising fine calves, and some of the cows show considerable milking power. A two-year-old bull and four yearling ones included some promising young chaps ready for future service. Besides the Polled Angus, there is kept a small herd of Shorthorns, including three or four young bulls and some useful cows. In horses Mr. Cumming and his sons (the young men take great interest in the horse stock) have a very fine stableful of about 20 or 25 head. Their 14-year-old imported stallion, "Kintyre Hero," is still a horse of great strength and magnificent crest, and in very good form for a horse of his years. He has at various times taken 19 first prizes, and it is no mean comment on his prepotency as a stock-getter to note that with a bunch of five horses and colts shown last year at Winnipeg and Brandon, a number, if not all, of his siring, there were secured at Winnipeg four first prizes and at Brandon three firsts and two seconds. Mr. Cumming is putting in a large crop, he and one of his sons owning one and three-quarters sections of land.

J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, has recently sold 40 Shropshire ewes and two rams to Sir Arthur Stephney, for his ranch at Enderby, B.C. Three rams were sold to this ranch last fall and were so satisfactory that the present sale was the result. His ewes have lambed nicely, the increase being an average of 1½ lambs per ewe. Mr. Macmillan has sold quite a few stallions lately, and a few weeks ago got up from Iowa a new Clydesdale stallion, Pilgrim. He is related to Montauk, being by the same sire, but Montauk is out of a

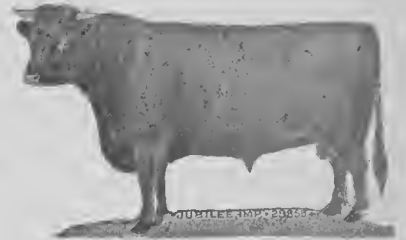
Prairie Home Stock Farm. Shorthorn & Ayrshire CATTLE Yorkshires-Berkshires-Shropshires

Large Stock always on hand to select from, hence the best place to buy.

Shorthorn herd headed by "Judge," 23419, and imported "Jubilee," 28858. The females are rich in the blood of the most famous families. Ayrshire herd headed by "Surprise of Burnside." Females of the highest quality from the best strains. Yorkshire herd headed by "Oak Lodge Mighty 7th," and a recent importation of the approved bacon type, with a large herd of females of the choicest breeding. Berkshire herd headed by "Nonpareil," with 30 breeding sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome.

THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor.

JAS. YULE, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY.



mare out of Pilgrim's dam. Pilgrim is a brown horse by imported MacLure, he by Macgregor, dam, Natalie, by Prince of Keir, g.d. Bessie Lee, by Bonnie Scotland. He is a bright upstanding horse, possessing good action and showing great quality of bone. He is straight limbed and carries a beautiful fore end and his quarters and croup are equally as good. His middle piece has well sprung ribs, strong back and is neatly and strongly coupled. He is about seven years old and should prove a good horse. Several of the mares imported in February have dropped fine foals and others are due shortly. A young filly by Pilgrim was seen which promises to be something nice. She will not be two years old until the end of June, is a straight, smooth-limbed animal weighing 1,300 lbs., with quality written all over her. She is a grand mover and should make something pretty nice.

J. E. Marples, Deleau, shipped recently to McKellar & Philp three fine pure-bred Hereford bulls. They were from 10 to 11 months old, smooth straight fellows of good quality. He is also shipping a cow and two bulls to near Moose Jaw. Ranchers are beginning to find out that the Hereford is the animal for the range. He has recently sold 10 bulls to go to the U.S., where the people appreciate the Herefords, for the buyers come and pay more for them than can be obtained at home. His second stock bull, Rex, is closely connected to Corrector, one of the crack American bulls.

J. E. Smith, Brandon, has just got out from Ontario a car load of pure-bred Shorthorns and a number of Clydesdales. His Shorthorns are a nice smooth lot. He also brought out 13 head of Herefords for McKellar & Philp. He has recently sold a good bunch of both cattle and horses to go to the U.S.

Purves Thomson, Pilot Mound, reports the arrival of his brother, Hugh Thomson, of St. Mary's, with a car load of Shorthorn cattle. He had four young bulls and nine heifers and cows. Among them there are a few good show animals which may make a surprise for some one.

An amendment to the stray animals ordinance of the N.W.T. provides that the brands on animals offered for sale shall be compared with those in the advertisement, and unless they conform, the sale shall not take place until a proper advertisement has been published.

S. T. Scarlett, Carstairs, Alta., has bought from A. J. McArthur the 2-year-old roan bull, Cavalier 3rd. This is a heavy, well-fleshed bull for his age. Another bull bought by Mr. Scarlett, Royal Statesman, 18 months old, is also full of promise.

Four Opinions on One Subject.

I have used Herbageum, and can assure you that it has no equal for cows, calves or pigs, and for horses coming in off the range that have had a hard winter, it is the clear thing. In using it with milch cows, the butter increased 15 per cent. and decreased on stopping its use. It is especially good for young calves.

MURRAY WOODS.

Forks of Nose Creek, Calgary, Alta.

I have fed Herbageum according to directions and found it to be profitable. I fed my three cows 4 lbs. each, costing 50 cents per cow. I commenced three weeks before they came in, and fed for about three weeks after, and then put them on the grass. My neighbor had full better cows, yet, on no better pasture, mine at the end of the six months' delivery, Nov. 1st, returned me from \$4 to \$6 more per cow. One of them had thirty cows. I urged him to test Herbageum. He replied, "It costs too much." Mine returned me over \$6 per cow more than his, and apparently \$15 invested for them in Herbageum would have returned him \$165 extra profit. I find it equally good for calves and horses. E. M. YORK.

Belrock, Ont.

I have used Herbageum for about five years with all classes of animals, but principally for horses. I find nothing better; it is far ahead of any preparation I ever used, and I have tried a good many. It is the very best thing for expelling worms, and nothing is better for improving the coat and eye and making the blood and general condition right. It is an excellent preventative of scouring with calves.

W. H. EVANS.

Wolfville, N.S.

I find that Herbageum keeps my cow in better condition and increases the milk.

F. JEAN.

St. Boniface, Man.



Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Scabby Poultry Feet.

J. M. de C., Starbuck, Man.: "1. A few of my hens have scabs on their feet and legs and they are getting lame. What is the cause and how should it be treated. 2. Will the others take it? 3. I have about 60 hens and two roosters. Have I roosters enough?"

Answer.—Anoint the feet with salicylic oil (salicylic acid 1, olive oil 7) and paint the roosting places, perches, etc., with coal oil.

2. Yes, it is liable to spread unless you take precautions.

3. You should have one more rooster.

Ringbone—Disease of Brain.

D. A., Wetaskiwin, Alta.: "1. What can I do for a yearling colt that has two rings swollen on his hind feet just above the front part of each foot? 2. I had a calf six weeks old that sucked the cow ever since he was born. He was very sick just one hour and died. His sides twitching was the first thing we noticed wrong about him. After a while he went around in a circle, about ten times at once, and then died in great agony. What was the matter and what should I have done?"

Answer.—1. See reply on this subject to Jas. Glen, Moose Jaw, in this issue. Apply the same treatment to your colt.

2. The calf had a disease of the brain which produced the symptoms noticed. No treatment would have been of any use.

Septic Arthritis.

Subscriber, Lyleton, Man.: "Have a colt, seven days old, swelled in both hind legs, off leg the worst. Discharge from navel of watery substance. Runs a little at nose. Seems at times in great pain. Please state the trouble and treatment."

Answer.—The disease affecting your colt is caused by pathogenic germs having gained access to the system through the moist surface of the navel cord soon after birth. The germs have multiplied rapidly, penetrated into the blood vessels, and been carried to other parts of the system, causing painful swellings of the joints. Little can be done to cure the disease when it has reached this stage, therefore it is important to know how it can be prevented. This can be accomplished by painting the navel cord with an antiseptic such as carbolic acid as soon after birth as possible.

Edema.

J. R., Wetaskiwin, Alta.: "A mare, 10 years old, with foal, has a swelling in the middle of her belly about as big as a plate. She will not foal for about three

weeks. Am working her steadily and feeding 1½ gallons chopped oats, three times a day, and bran mash with linseed once a week. When let out to pasture on Sundays it seems to go down; when working it is hard, and when pressed in with the hand makes a distinct mark. Should a mare be milked before she foals if her udder is hard? If not, what should be done?"

Answer.—The swelling under the belly of the mare is due to natural causes and will disappear soon after she foals. There need be no anxiety about it as it is merely a collection of watery fluid in the meshes of the loose connective tissue between the skin and flesh. Exercise or hand rubbing will dissipate it, but it will return again until after the mare foals. If the udder is hard and painful it should be partially milked out, but not otherwise.

Injury to Jaw.


J. A. M., Balmoral, Man.: "I have a heifer, three years old, that got kicked on the centre of her under jaw last fall. A lump started to grow on it, and is getting bigger. Is now about four inches across and hangs down about three inches and seems to be fast to the jaw. Is very hard and sore to touch. Stuck a knife into it about two weeks ago; nothing came out of it but blood, and of a good red color. Slavers when chewing cud; is losing flesh these last few days. 1. Will it grow to lump jaw? 2. What can be done to cure it?"

Answer.—It will grow to lump jaw only if the swelling becomes infected with the germs of that disease. This is likely to occur as the germs are usually taken in with the food and the seat of injury would offer a favorable place for them to gain a foothold. However, all the symptoms you describe might be caused by a severe blow on the bone, sufficient to dislocate a tooth. You should examine the inside of the mouth and see if any tooth is loose. If so, remove it. If the teeth seem all right, apply a strong blister to the swelling, and repeat it in ten days.

To Spay Sows.

Constant Reader, Headingly, Man.:—"Could you tell me how to spay sows?"

Answer.—Lay the sow on the right side and draw the left hind leg backwards so as to expose the left flank. Clip and wash the site of the operation and make an incision two or three inches long, beginning opposite the first lumbar vertebra, and extending downwards parallel with the last rib. This incision should be made with one sweep of the knife down to, but not through, the peritoneum (the membrane lining the abdomen). This is torn through with the finger or else seized with the forceps and cut with scissors. The first finger is passed through the wound and searches for the ovary between the bowels and the vertebral column. As soon as the finger detects it it is drawn by a sliding movement through the wound. Here it is removed by any of the ordinary methods, of twisting it off, or scraping the ligament through, or else by ligation of the stump with sterilized catgut. The other ovary is reached by pulling gently on the horn of the uterus (from which the ovary has just been removed) until the bifurcation comes into sight, when the other horn is followed up until the right ovary is reached, and removed in the same way. The wound is then sutured and covered with collodion to exclude the air. The operation is not always an easy one, as the thick fat on a large sow makes the finding of the ovary difficult, but in young or thin sows a little practise will soon make one proficient.



**FLEMING'S
LUMP JAW
CURE**

Trade Mark.

LUMP JAW

QUICKLY CURED.

A case of lump jaw in your herd means immediate loss; it may mean the infection of the rest of your herd; it may result in the distribution of the germs all over your pastures. All loss and danger can be positively averted by prompt use of

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

The only radical cure known. Is endorsed by the most prominent ranchers and shippers of the continent. Easy to use. Is applied externally. One to three applications cure. Leaves jaw sound and smooth. Cannot harm in any way. One bottle usually cures two or three ordinary or one severe case. Price \$2.00. Sold by druggists. Can be sent anywhere by mail.

**Money cheerfully refunded
if the remedy ever fails.**

FREE:—Some important reports and an illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw. Write for them.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
St. George, Ont.**



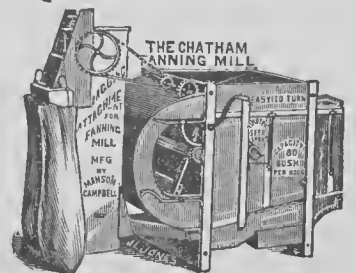
Contains a remedy for all diseases to which Horses and Cattle are liable. Sold by agents in all towns at \$4 each.

Roseberry, Man., Oct. 8th, 1898.

S. S. Mayer: Dear Sir—We have used your medicines for the last three years and can safely recommend them to others as being first-class and equal to all their is claimed for them. B. & L. Waitt.

Prepared only by **S. S. MAYER, Cartwright.**

UNEQUALLED RECORD!!



After years of use by thousands of the most progressive farmers of Canada, the yearly sales of the

CHATHAM FANNING MILL

grow larger with each succeeding season. This, with the fact that all other MILLS sold in Ontario do not equal it, is certainly the most convincing proof of its superiority. No farmer should be without a good Fanning Mill. The best is not too good for you. Write for particulars and price.

THE M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO., LTD., CHATHAM, ONT.

Tuberculosis.

Subscriber, Yorkton, Assa.: "1. What are the symptoms of tuberculosis in cattle? 2. How long does it take this disease to develop? 3. Is the milk of such cattle in every case dangerous to an individual and in what way?"

Answer.—See answer to R. H. S., in last issue.

2. May develop in a month or may remain latent in the system for a year or more.

3. The milk of a tuberculous cow is dangerous when it contains tubercle bacilli (or germs) and is consumed in the raw state. This milk contains these germs always when the udder is diseased, and sometimes when no disease can be detected in the udder. Hence the only way to be sure is to boil all milk from tuberculous cows.

Leucorrhœa.

Subscriber, Regina, Assa.: "Mare coming seven took the horse first time last year and only once the last round of season. Since then has been horsing half the time with offensive discharges. Is getting thinner and has no ambition and froths at the mouth when working. Please advise."

Answer.—The passage should be washed out every day with an astringent lotion such as:—Tannic acid, half an oz.; warm water, two gallons. To be injected with a large syringe. Feed the mare well and give her twice a day a tablespoonful of the following: Fluid extract of Hydrastis Canadensis, three ounces; fluid extract of ergot, three ounces. Mix. Sig.: Half an ounce twice a day.

The frothing at the mouth is probably caused by sharp corners in the teeth which irritate the tongue and cheeks and keep up the supply of saliva. You should get her teeth filed.

Probably Ringbone.

Jas. Glen, Moose Jaw, Assa.: "I have a two-year-old colt that is lame in both front feet. It knuckles over on his pasterns; was all right until January last. I have blistered the places, but it has done very little good. There is a little swelling around the joint."

Answer.—Very likely you neglected to trim the colt's feet during the winter and they grew so long that his feet were gradually forced out of the natural position. An unnatural strain was thus thrown upon the joint just above the foot, the ligaments became sore and now a ringbone is resulting. The case is a bad one and may be incurable, but the following line of treatment offers the best chance of success. Begin by levelling his feet as carefully as if you were going to shoe him, and repeat the levelling every six weeks. Then have him "fired" by a skilful veterinary surgeon.

Pyæmia.

J. S., Ponoka, Alta.: "I got a pair of good three-year-old steers two months ago. Appeared all right, but were not broken. Brought them home with yoke on. They started to run away when near home and I snubbed them with rope to a post, but did not think I hurt them in any way. That afternoon hitched them to sleigh, one appeared a little lame in one front foot, but could not find anything wrong. When he went a little distance was not lame at all. Drove them for about an hour and a half. Next day put ox harness on them instead of yoke. He was a little lame starting, but got better. Kept that way for about ten days, always getting better when driven a short piece. At the end of ten days he swelled about

half-way up his shoulder. I put a small blister at the bottom of the swelling, thinking it might bring it to a head, and I could open it. Next morning it was swelled quite bad below the blister. Opened it and ran out a lot of very dark colored bad smelling matter. To rub from top of shoulder down and back of front leg along his side it would make a noise as if there were wind inside of the skin. Two days after opening shoulder he swelled under belly to hind legs. Opened it in two places and they ran same as shoulder. Kept all three cuts well syringed with carbolic acid and warm water. In a few days more he got stiff in the other front leg when he lay down. Would walk as if foundered for few rods, when he got up, then walked off quite free. Kept that way for a couple of weeks, but swelling went nearly all away and nearly stopped running matter. He got worse one afternoon when I was bringing him into stable, was in great pain and died. I skinned a piece along each side of back and there was yellow water inside of spine. Where the sores were was all black. Inside of his breast seemed nearly rotten. His heart was very large and had a lot of black spots on it. What did he die of?"

Answer.—Your steer died of pyæmia, or blood poisoning, a very fatal condition under the best circumstances. The abscess cavities after lancing and washing should have been scraped out with a sharp spoon, and then well syringed with a solution of corrosive sublimate in water (1 to 500). Your treatment with carbolic lotion was right as far as it went, but not thorough enough for the severity of the case.

Broken Wind.

Subscriber, Elm Creek, Man.: "I have a horse that for some time past has had a cough at intervals, generally while he is feeding or after drinking. He is short-winded, generally, but on some days he is much worse than on others. In even an hour's work his sides would be heaving like those of oxen, breathing short and quick. He would take from two to three breaths to the other horse's one and while in this condition he continues to pant for probably nearly an hour, although rested. He is in good working condition, eats well and appears healthy excepting his short windedness. His feed has been oat chop with a little flax and hay, some of the latter being a little musty."

Answer.—Broken wind in horses, like asthma in man, is greatly influenced for better or worse by food and climate. The fact has long been noticed that broken winded horses, brought from Ontario to this drier climate, are very generally cured of this disease. Horses which contract the disease in this province, however, are just as likely to remain broken winded to the end of their lives as not. Although a permanent cure is not to be expected, still much can be done to mitigate the sufferings of the poor horse and enable him to work with less discomfort to himself and more pleasure to his driver.

It will be noticed that a full stomach, by interfering with easy respiration, always increases the difficulty of breathing. Hence a broken winded horse should not eat any bulky food such as hay until the day's work is over. His food should be free from dust and must, and in many cases should be sprinkled with water. Some drugs have a notable effect in controlling the difficulty in respiration. Arsenic is especially useful for this purpose. It may be given in doses of five to ten grains in the food twice a day. Begin with the smaller dose and increase it cautiously.



Satisfaction All Around.

It is one of the enjoyable things about our business that our patrons write us nothing but complimentary letters after using—

MITCHELL'S ANTI LUMP JAW.

It is the only absolutely sure cure for Lump Jaw in cattle; it is the only cure whose proprietors are willing to back it with a guarantee to cure, or give you your money back.

PRICE \$2.00 POSTPAID. Send for our Free Book about Lump Jaw. ALL DEALERS, OR W. J. MITCHELL & CO. Winnipeg, Man.

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PUMPS AND PUMP APPLIANCES

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H. CATER, BRANDON MAN.

Watches Price \$6.00

Dueber Nickle Cases and Waltham Movements.

Guaranteed good time-keepers.

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WOOL WANTED.

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Farmers will do well to forward samples and get our prices.

OUR SPECIALTY.

Custom work, and exchange from manufacturer to consumer direct.

Morden Woolen Mills

MORDEN, MAN.

Send for Price List of 8 to 20 ft.

WIND-MILLS

Also Steel Towers, Tanks and other Windmill Goods.

The Joliet Windmill & Tank Co.

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A Cancerous Tumor.

A. B. P., Montgomery, Assa.: "During the winter I had three young sows, one of which was a Berkshire, in one pen. This one was boss, and ate fast. Some time in February I noticed she would choke and cough when eating. On April 2nd I noticed she ate very little and on the 14th I saw a large lump between the ear and shoulder. The next morning she had eight smart pigs, but the sow killed four. From that time till she died, three weeks, she ate no food, but a small quantity of milk, and the four pigs lived off her till she starved to death. She breathed through her mouth most of the time. I put a small knife into the lump at two different times, two inches deep, but she appeared not to feel it; bled quite freely. There was no other change till she died. When I opened the neck I found the growth extended from the jaw bone to the shoulder bone, and from the windpipe and throat to one inch of the skin, and would weigh 8 or 10 lbs. When cut it was of a cheesy and knotty substance, and of a greyish color, except one quarter against the jaw bone, which was bluish. Can you throw any light on this? I never saw anything like it on a pig, but suppose it must be a tumor."

Answer.—From the symptoms and post mortem examination I should think the sow was affected with a cancerous growth in the neck. The rapidity of its growth shows it to have been of a malignant nature, and from its position it would interfere if not prevent the swallowing of solids.

A Bunch of Questions.

H. M. Douglas, Vandeleur, Ont.: "1. I have a young mare which after driving about ten miles and standing in the stable a few hours often swells in the tendons of the front legs. She does not go lame. She was all right until a year ago, when she had a long, hard drive, which could not be avoided. 2. Have a light brown gelding, a typical carriage beast, but I can not sell him to advantage because he has so much white on his face and on the left side of his head. Can I dye his face? If so, how long will the dye color the hair? 3. Have a colt with a lot of warts on her nose. How can I kill them and will the others get them by coming in contact with her? 4. Can a bone-spavin be completely cured and the lump removed? If so, how? 5. Is there any difference, in the nature, or is it just in the location, of a thoroughpin, bog-spavin and a wind-gall? 6. What is the best physic for a young colt that is constipated? 7. How should a cow's milk be prepared for a young colt that is to be reared upon the same? 8. Does the colored spot on a horse's penis denote good breeding? 9. Who is principal of the Montreal Veterinary College? 10. What are the latest and best books on horse breeding, training and doctoring?"

Answer.—1. On returning from a drive apply a wet bandage to each leg and leave it on until dry. Then remove and rub the legs briskly up and down with the bare hands. Should this fail to cure the swelling, apply a fly blister and lay her off work a few days. 2. Yes, you can dye the hair. The time it will remain will depend upon the dye used and the time applied. At this season the dye should remain until the horse sheds his coat in the fall.

3. The warts, if small, may be cut off with a pair of scissors and the spot cauterised with perchloride of antimony. No danger of other horses catching them.

4. The curing of a bone spavin is generally taken to mean the cure of the lameness. The removal of the enlargement is another thing and usually more difficult,

but as the patient grows older the enlargement often grows smaller and may finally disappear. Bone spavins are often cured by firing, which is the time-honored and probably most certain way. Other means are blisters, tenotomy, patent remedies, etc.

5. No. 6. Raw linseed oil. 7. Add sugar and lime water to the cow's milk. 8. No. 9. Duncan McEachran, F.R.C.V.S. 10. Magner's Standard Horse & Stock Book, published by the Saalfeld Publishing Co., Akron, Ohio, would probably give you all the information desired.

Boils on Neck—Thrush.

Subscriber, Brierwood: "1. I have a horse, six year sold, that is frequently troubled with boils on the top of his neck and shoulders. He appears to be in good health every other way and is in good order. 2. I also have another one the same age that had thrush in right hind foot last December, but got all right when taken off the road. Towards spring it appeared in the other foot. He was shod all round all winter and is again all right. Is he likely to be bothered, and if so, what is a good preventive?"

Answer.—1. Your horse may require a little cooling medicine, such as a large tablespoonful of Glauber salts twice a day in his feed. When he comes in from work and has been sweating under the collar, do not remove the collar at once, as the sudden change in temperature has an injurious effect on the over-heated skin and is a frequent cause of these boils. If more boils make their appearance bathe them with a lotion composed of sugar of lead, one ounce; soft water, one pint; and sprinkle them afterwards with iodoform.

2. Thrush is frequently caused by allowing horses' feet to become and remain dirty from standing over manure. To prevent this keep the stall well cleaned out and pick out the feet every day.

Important to Ranchers.

The Macleod Gazette gives the result of a trial held before Judge Rouleau at Macleod in November last. In May, 1899, P. Allen agreed to sell J. W. Woolf his entire herd at \$24.50 per head, to be delivered on July 5th. When Woolf went to carry out the agreement Allen refused to deliver unless Woolf agreed to pay for 29 head of calves at the same rate. Woolf claimed the calves should go with the cows, and failing delivery on those terms called for \$3.50 damages for non-delivery of the herd. Judge Rouleau has recently delivered judgment and finds that the calves should have gone with the cows and not be counted separately. We presume the ground of this decision is that in similar transactions the calf at foot goes with the dam and is not counted as a separate lot.

Unsolicited Card of Thanks.

Thornhill, Feb. 24th, 1900.

W. A. Doyle, Esq.,
Manager Miniota Farmers' Mutual
Fire Insurance Co., Beulah, Man.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 19th to hand with cheque enclosed. Please accept my sincere thanks for the same, on behalf of the district. The trustees specially wish me to convey their thanks to you and to your Company for the prompt manner in which you have paid our claim. It will in all probability aid your Company in this part of the country.

It is with deep regret that we learn of the death of Mr. Paynter, the President of the Company.

Enclosed please find receipt for cheque, \$1,100, signed by the trustees of Wellington School District, No. 59.—Yours truly,

ROBERT H. RIGGS,
Sec'y-Treas.

THE CANADA PERMANENT AND WESTERN CANADA MORTGAGE CORPORATION

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W. M. FISHER, Manager for Manitoba and N.W.T., WINNIPEG.



Separator Problems.

What causes the separator bowl to quiver? When the bowl runs unsteadily or vibrates it is an indication that the neck-bearing rubber ring has become spongy and soft and should be renewed at once, says the National Stockman.

The flow of milk into the feed cup is regulated by a float. When the separator vibrates considerably the float loses its power somewhat, the milk will run over the feed cup and is wasted. The only remedy for this would be to not let the milk run in full capacity, but this would retard separation, which would not be a good idea, but in case one did not possess an extra rubber ring, the latter would be advisable. (We always keep extra supplies.) The rubber ring should be changed about every four months, or when they get soft and don't hold the bowl firmly. The separator must set perfectly level and run steady to perform its mission.

In washing the separator great care must be exercised. As soon as it stops running, before it is taken apart, cold water should be passed through it to rinse out all the milk. When taken apart warm water should be used and every part carefully brushed clean. The milk outlets in bottom of bowl are apt to clog up, and great care should be taken in this particular part to keep them open.

I use wire with a hook at one end to open the outlets should they become clogged, then use the small brush to thoroughly clean out every speck of dirt. After each part is carefully brushed, I scald with boiling water, wipe and set all the loose parts in the sun to give them a general sun bath.

One morning not long since we were busy, and as the weather was cool we thought we would slight the washing of the separator and didn't use the wire hook or the small brush. We just poured water through the bowl. The water ran through all right, but in the evening when we began to separate we were startled by the appearance of a large flow of cream from the cream spout. When we were through separating we had three times as much cream as we had the previous milking. When taking the separator apart every part was carefully examined. The United States separator has two skim-milk outlets in the bottom of the bowl. One of these was clogged with milk, and when the boiling water was poured through it was formed into a hard lump resembling cheese. There was just one outlet open and just half of the milk could pass through, the other half was forced out with the cream. The next morning we poured the cream off the top and warmed the milk that was in the bottom of the cream can and ran it through the separator again.

When the separator don't work right we make it a point to find out why and we always find it to be some mistake of our own, and not in any way a deficiency in the separator.

In a recent issue of the paper I saw a question something like this, "Is it possible for the separator to get out every bit of the cream?" I will say yes. When we first used the separator we saved all the separated milk for two days. We put some in high crocks, flat crocks, tin pans, and some in cans and set them in cold

water. We thought it impossible for a separator to do such thorough work that there wouldn't be any cream left in the milk, but we failed to find one trace of cream in all the milk saved at that time or any other time.

H. L. G.

The Manitoba Cream Separator Co., Ltd. of Winnipeg, has been incorporated for the purpose of dealing in produce and dairy machinery and supplies.

At the present moment Manitoba is not taking full advantage of her great opportunities for supplying the western market with choice dairy products. The ready demand for fine fresh butter, and the satisfactory prices such an article commands should be an incentive to farmers to increase their herds, to develop the production of milk the year round, and to provide all the facilities for making butter of first quality, and in quantity commensurate with the requirements of the market.—R. A. Lister.

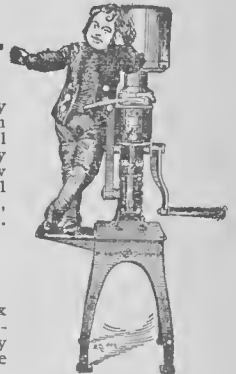
"Alpha" Cream Separators.

NEW 20TH CENTURY

Styles, Capacities, Prices, Etc.

January 1st, 1900.

September 1st, 1899, marked the introduction of the Improved 20th Century "Baby" or "Dairy" sizes and styles of the "Alpha" De Laval Cream Separators. These improvements constitute a large advance in centrifugal cream separator construction and efficiency. Great as has been the universally conceded superiority of the De Laval machines heretofore, the standard is now raised still higher. As near practical perfection as have been the De Laval Separators the past year, the latest improvements make them still better, until it is difficult to day to perceive the possibilities of further improvement.



New 20th Century Styles and Sizes.

The De Laval "Baby" or Dairy Cream Separators are now made in six different sizes and styles. All are of the improved "Alpha" or Disc construction. The "Humming-Bird" is solely a hand machine. The "Dairy Turbine" is solely a steam-motor machine. All of the other sizes are capable of convenient use either by hand or power.

SIZES, CAPACITIES AND PRICES.

SIZE.	Capacity, Lbs. per hour.	Equal to Lbs. of Any Other Separator.	Price.
Humming-Bird -	225	300	\$ 65.00
No. 1 Iron Stool -	350	450	100.00
No. 2 Iron Stool -	450	550	125.00
No. 2 High Frame -	450	550	125.00
No. 3 High Frame -	850	1000	200.00
Dairy Turbine -	850	1000	225.00

On demand we will send a fine booklet; "KEEPING COWS FOR PROFIT," and 20th Century Catalogue.

General Agents: **The Canadian Dairy Supply Co.,** 236 King Street, WINNIPEG.

Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn.

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PATENTED
STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS.
IMPROVED STEEL FRAME.

and combined Foot and Lever Drive, improvements you will not find on other Churns. Do you want the best? Then don't purchase until you see it. Sold by the leading wholesale houses in the Dominion.

CAPACITY.

No.	Churns from
0. 6 gl. . . .	1/2 to 3 gl. cream
1. 10	1 to 5 "
2. 15	2 to 7 "
3. 20	3 to 9 "
4. 26	4 to 12 "
5. 30	6 to 14 "
6. 40	8 to 20 "

Canadian Dairy Supply Co.
236 King Street,
WINNIPEG.

Agents Manitoba
and the Territories.



Butter Making on the Farm.

By J. Stonehouse, Yorkton, Assa.

In reading over the article on "Butter-making on the Farm," by R. G. T. Simpson, of Portage la Prairie, in your issue of May 5th, I was very much surprised at some of the rules laid down for the guidance of buttermakers after the cream has been separated from the milk. There are many good points in the article, but when the writer comes to the ripening and churning of the cream and the working of the butter he advises a course which I consider is open to criticism on several points.

Science and experience have taught the dairying fraternity that many of the opinions which were held as orthodox a few years ago are scarcely tenable to-day and it is simply impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule for buttermaking on the farm which can be applied under all conditions. Mr. Simpson recommends cooling the cream immediately after separation, to 40 deg. F., and holding it at that temperature until enough has been gathered for a churning, regardless of the time it takes to obtain enough for a churning. In the summer time that is all right, if there are the proper facilities for doing so, as the cream is usually churned twice and often three times per week, and it is but seldom in the summer time that any difficulty is experienced in getting the cream to sour. But for buttermaking during cold weather, when the cream is usually held for a week, holding it at 40 deg. is very liable to produce a bitter flavor so often found in winter cream. The best way to overcome that trouble which I have found is to put the starter in the cream can when the first lot of cream is put in. If the atmosphere of the place where the cream is kept is down to 40 deg. I would add the cream at a temperature of about 65 deg, which gives the starter a chance to work slowly and prevents that bitter flavor. When enough is obtained for a churning it is usually but little trouble to ripen it sufficiently for churning.

I beg also to differ with Mr. S. as to buttermilk being the only practical start-

er for a farmer's wife to use. It is but little trouble to set away a half gallon scaler of skim milk and let it sour; in nine times out of ten the flavor of the skim milk starter will be better than the buttermilk, and especially so if the skim-milk has been pasteurized, or heated to 160 deg. and about 20 per cent. of water added, then cooled to 80° and set where it will keep warm until sour. Where the starter is added to the cream can with the first lot of cream a portion of the sour cream can be used, which will generally have a better flavor than buttermilk which is several days old, when used according to Mr. Simpson's method. A commercial starter or pure culture can now be obtained for 10c. from the bacteriological department of the O.A.C., Guelph, which if used according to directions will greatly aid those who wish to make a starter to get a good flavor. After the first lot is made, if the bottle in which the "culture" is received is again filled with the new starter, and set in a cool place, tightly corked, the same flavor may be propagated for months by using this small quantity every time a new starter is to be made.

I also take issue with Mr. Simpson on his churning temperatures, for anyone who has had any experience in churning cream with varying percentages of butter fat must know that no set temperature can be given for the guidance of every one. Anyone who is familiar with the subject must be forced to the conclusion, on reading the article in question, that Mr. Simpson considers all cream coming from centrifugal separators as containing the same per cent. of fat; whereas in reality one separator may be giving off cream containing 15 per cent. of fat, while another may be giving cream with 30 per cent. of fat, and it is this difference in the percentage of fat, or in other words, the richness of the cream which must govern the churning temperature. If a cream containing 30 per cent. of fat will churn at 62 deg. in half an hour, a cream containing 15 to 18 per cent. fat probably would not churn at all at 62 deg., so that the churning temperature must be governed by the time it takes to churn.

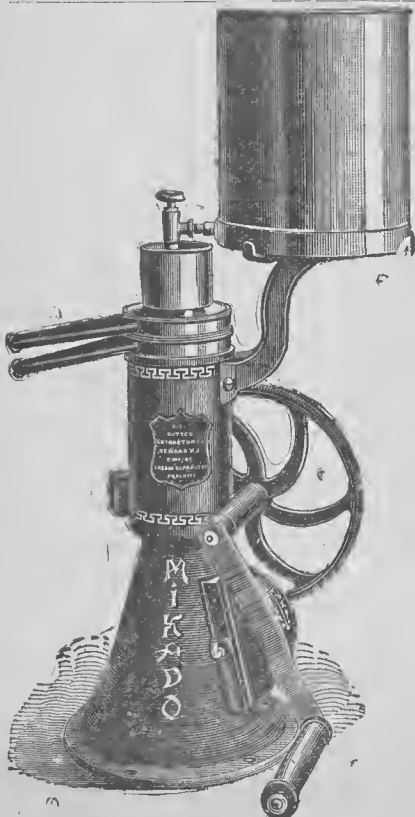
If a cream will not churn in a reasonable time (an hour or less) then the temperature is too low for that particular cream, and must be raised, or the separator set to give a richer cream, either of which will most likely overcome the difficulty. I have seen cream from a hand separator which had to be raised to 75 deg. before it would churn. This is a point which needs to be strongly impressed upon the minds of those who are handling or using hand separators, because the agents who sell them are often men who know nothing about the principles of butter making, therefore cannot tell a purchaser whether the separator is giving a cream of the proper richness or not, and the consequence is that no two separators will be giving cream with exactly the same percentage of fat in it, and where a constant temperature for churning is advocated it will lead to trouble in many cases if followed.

Just here I might say that the amount of color to use must be calculated by the amount of butter which is likely to be churned from a given amount of cream, for if 1½ drs. of color be used to 100 lbs. of cream containing 30 per cent. of fat and gives the desired color, the same amount of color used to 100 lbs. of cream containing 20 per cent. fat will give a color far too high, for it is the butter which takes up the color and not the buttermilk.

Mr. Simpson says also that straining the cream into the churn prevents mottled butter and makes the cream easier to churn. Well, perhaps it does, but I have thought that mottles come from an uneven distribution of the salt, due either to underworking or having the butter too hard while working in the salt.

Creamery businesses are, we believe, this year being operated at Russell, Binscarth, Shellmouth and the Barnardo Farm, all within a radius of some twelve or fifteen miles.

Dairy Commissioner Murray reports the sale of the cheese made at the dairy school last winter to the Hudson Bay stores at 13½c. a pound. This is a good price for fodder cheese.



When buying why not buy the best.

The Mikado

Is the latest and most improved Cream Separator on the market, both in bowl device and mechanical construction.

IN THE MIKADO

Is found a happy combination of proficiency, durability and simplicity unapproachable by would-be competitors, and envied by all.

Easiest Running.

Closest Skimming.

Quickest Cleaned.

Manitoba Cream Separator Co.
Winnipeg, Man.

Churning by a New Process.

New processes of raising cream and of churning butter are constantly being brought to the notice of the reading public. Some of them possess essentially good points which are so connected with those that are objectionable that the whole scheme has to be condemned. Quite recently an account appeared in the papers about a new patented scheme for churning butter by bubbling air through it. The patentee asserts that he can churn 30 per cent more butter from cream or milk than the Babcock test shows it to contain, that he can churn any kind of cream in thirty minutes, that the cream may be kept standing for from one to two weeks before churning and that it can be kept at a temperature of 70 degrees Fahr. Yet, under all these conditions, he can make first-class butter! We don't need to tell our readers to take all such yarns with considerable allowance, and especially so when they are told that the temperature of the air to be forced through the cream is 70 degrees. This churn was heard of in Australia about eight years ago, in England, and then again in Toronto, and now it is Ottawa. If any one tries to sell you a machine that will churn 30 per cent. more butter than the Babcock test shows your milk or cream to contain, have nothing to do with them.

Two new produce companies have been formed in Winnipeg—the Winnipeg Produce Co. and Lock Bros. & Co.

The Moosomin creamery is undergoing slight repairs for the coming season, which is expected to be a busy one. W. A. Wilson, the energetic manager, expects the creamery will be opened on Tuesday, May 15th.

Geo. Hamilton, proprietor of the Neepawa creamery, informs us that a large number of cream separators have been sold this season in that district and that the prospects for a good season's make at the factory are generally encouraging.

Milk cattle, receiving indifferent care, age a great deal more rapidly than others, says George E. Newell in *The American Cultivator*. A cow's age, as regards milk yielding value, should be measured not so much by years as by care and feed. A naturally good cow, if she has had rough usage, will be played out in a lactal sense when she is 8 or 9 years old. But if she has had a fair showing from her owner in the pasture and stable, she should remain a profitable milker for 12 years, and sometimes longer.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take **Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets**. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure

WEST'S FLUID

Is a positive cure of **CONTAGIOUS ABORTIONS** in Cows and all such **DISEASES** in **ANIMALS** and **POULTRY**, and is **INSTANT DEATH** to Lice, Fleas, etc., because it is a strong antiseptic and disinfectant. Circulars on application (*especially prepared by a veterinary surgeon.*)

THE WEST CHEMICAL CO.,

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Headquarters for "Standard" Sheep Dip.

MARK STOCK with **JACKSON'S ALUMINUM**
Always Bright. Can't come out. **EAR TAGS.**

JACKSON STOCK MARKER CO.
Samples sent free. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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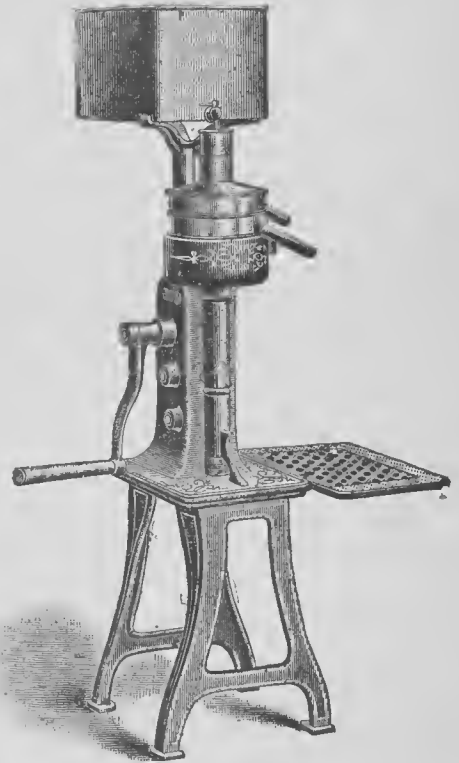
ALWAYS THE BEST.

If an agent for a competing Separator condemns the

Sharples

don't you believe it. He is telling you for his own good, not yours. It's the way of the world. He is afraid you will try it. Just disappoint him. A trial is free. We let you test it and satisfy yourself that it is the best Separator made for the dairyman.

You will find a remarkably clean skimmer, an easy turner, but above all, better cream and finer butter than any other, and it costs no more than an inferior kind.



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28, 30, and 32 S. Canal St.,
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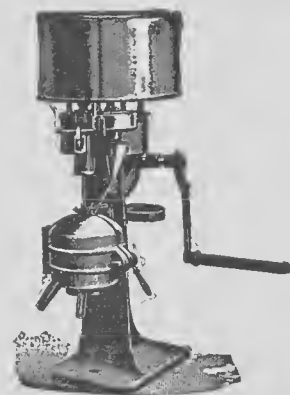
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'ALEXANDRA' AND 'MELOTTE'

Cream Separators.



Are the best value in the market. 30 to 50 per cent. easier to turn than any Separator offered by other makers.

GRISWOLD, MAN., 23rd April, 1900.

DEAR SIRS,—Please find enclosed settlement for Separator, which I am much pleased with. I don't think there is anything equal to your Melotte Cream Separator.

Yours truly,

HENRY WINTER.

For prices, terms and full particulars, address—

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Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of animals treated scientifically. Surgical and dental operations a specialty.

Office: 214 James St., Winnipeg.
Telephone 295.



Poultry at Rapid City.

Some little time ago it was the pleasure of one of our staff, while spending a few hours in Rapid City, to visit the poultry establishments of James White and Alfred Owen. The former has White Plymouth Rocks, Black Spanish and Light Brahmas, the latter breed being a new addition this season. The poultry house is a very warm one, but, like some others, is not fitted with an adequate system of ventilation. The roosts are close to the ground in the rear of the pens and over them there is a large elevated cage with length extending the full width of the pen and with a width of about three feet. These are covered in the front with wire netting, and are used for cocks or for mating pens. The cocks are kept apart from the hens in winter and the hens used in pens mated for special breeding purposes are selected mostly from the two-year-old stock. Mr. White has been keeping pure bred poultry four years and has been successful as an exhibitor. His young son, Samuel, takes a very great deal of interest in the birds and, in fact, manages the business.

Mr. Owen started last spring in Barred P. Rocks with eggs secured from E. Lemon, of Winnipeg. He uses an incubator and brooder and was laying out to hatch about 100 chickens this year. The poultry house is 48x12 ft., divided into four compartments, and is a frame building banked on the outside with sod. This style of building, though cheap, is not, however, considered by the owner as a satisfactory one, as the sods settle away from the lumber and the wind gets in behind them. Another mistake made was in the height of the roof. This was placed at six feet at the plate on the side of the passage and slopes back to four feet at the north. This is too low, and the very little increased height of wall which would be required would be well paid for in the head room secured. It should at least be one foot higher. This is a pointer our farmers who think of building new poultry houses may well take note of, as we occasionally meet the same mistake in other places. One good feature of the building is a roomy scratching pen with a very large window close to the ground and which makes a bright, cheery, warm place for the hens to plume themselves in the winter days. About 30 pullets were kept through last winter.

Remedies for Lice.

First spray the poultry house thoroughly (drench it) with the kerosene emulsion, use the insect powder on the bodies of the hens.

How often to spray? Well, if you have a good crop of lice do it every day for a week or more until you get rid of them. Lice means work. Then, when you are rid of them, try the coal oil once a week. And grease the heads of the fowls and chickens every other day until the lice are gone. One application on the birds, or in the house will not do. You must fight to the bitter end or you will be conquered. You must kill the nits also.

Dust lime, freshly slaked, everywhere—in the nests, on the floors, walls and over the yards. Here is an excellent dry mix-

EGGS for HATCHING

Why send East for Birds or Eggs? Birds of my breeding have been sent as far East as Massachusetts. U. S.

Barred Plymouth Rocks
Silver Laced Wyandottes
Indian Games **Black Minorcas**
Black Hamburgs
S. C. Brown Leghorns

Birds of all the above varieties won honors at last Poultry Show, held at Winnipeg, February, 1900.
Eggs of all stock, \$2.00 per 13.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS, BRANDON, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Buff and Partridge Cochins,
Light Brahmas, Black Langshans,
Black Spanish, S. C. Brown Leghorns and Cornish Indian Games. Eggs from above stock \$2 per 13.

BARRED ROCKS, \$1 per 13.
IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.00 per 11.
I have spared no pains or expense in importing new blood for my breeding pens.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN LONGMORE,

Reliable Poultry Yards, HOLLAND, Man.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS ONLY.

Winners of Lieut.-Governor Patterson's Challenge Cup and Gold Medal at Manitoba Poultry Show, '99. Eggs \$2 per 13. Young birds for sale in the fall. LOOK OUT for my birds at the Western Show this summer.

T. M. PERCIVAL - BRANDON.

THE RELIABLE POULTRY YARDS

is still at the front; with 18 entries at Winnipeg Poultry Show, 1900, took 10 1st, 4 2nd, and 1 3rd.
Eggs for Hatching from the following breeds:

LIGHT BRAHMAS
BARRED & W. P. ROCKS
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS } \$1.25 per 13
WHITE WYANDOTTES } for balance
BUFF PEKIN BANTAMS } of Season.
ENGLISH RING-NECK PHEASANTS—
EGGS \$3 per doz.

Cash with order. Address—

W. H. GARSIDE, Mgr., Box 299, BRANDON



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MANITOU, MAN.,

Is still breeding Barred and White

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

Sid Conger and U. R. Fishel straius. Eggs for Sale \$2.00 per setting.

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SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS, Winnipeg, Man.

If you want good stock buy eggs from J. A. King's S. C. Buff Leghorns and Barred P. Rocks. At Manitoba Poultry Show, held in Winnipeg, Feb. 15 to 23, I won first, third and special on Pullets, second Hen, second Breeding Pen and special for best collection, scoring over 90 points. No Rocks shown. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. S. C. Leghorn Eggs \$2.00 per 13, B. P. Rocks \$1.50 for 13.

J. A. KING, 418 Alexander Av., Winnipeg.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS ONLY

A fair field and no favor.

My birds won, Winnipeg, 1899, 2 1st, 1 2nd—two entries. Woodstock cock, 92 score, 1st; cock, 91 score, 2nd; cockerel, 95½ score, 1st. Ingersoll, eight entries, won 4 1st, 3 2nd and 1 3rd. At the Ontario, 1900, Peterborough, 2nd and 3rd hens, 3rd pullet, 1st and Special for breeding pen.

Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Birds at all times for sale.

J. G. TAYLOR, Woodstock, Ont.

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Barred P. Rocks.
Buff P. Rocks.
Black Langshans.
Silver S. Hamburgs

"Shamrock."—2nd prize cockerel at Poultry Show, Winnipeg, February, 1900.—Butterfield, Judge.

JOHN TODD, 455 Henry St., W'peg, Man.

In BARRED ROCKS I have 3 A 1 Breeding Pens, headed by PRIZE-WINNING COCKERELS, Eggs \$2.00 per 13.

RIVER VIEW STOCK & POULTRY FARM

We are headquarters for eggs for hatching from the following varieties of pure-bred fowls:—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Buff Wyandottes, Buff Cochins Bantams. Eggs from the above varieties \$2.00 per setting.

Pekin Ducks, Indian Runner Duck, Rouen Ducks. Eggs per setting from above pure-bred Ducks, \$1.50 per setting.

Birds from which we are breeding are strictly first class, scoring from 90 to 94½ points.

Our poultry are reared and kept on a farm 3 miles from City, and is a sufficient guarantee that all our eggs will be fertile. Address—River View Poultry Farm, Winnipeg. C. H. WILSON, Manager.

REID'S POULTRY YARD.

Breeder of BLACK MINORCAS, GOLDEN WYANDOTTES and BLACK B. RED GAME BANTAMS.

At Winnipeg Poultry Show, Feb. 1900, I won 7 1st, 2 2nd, 1 3rd. At St. Paul show, Feb. 1900, 2 1st, 1 2nd and Silver Cup for best pair Bantams, any breed.

EGGS—\$2.00 per setting.

THOS. REID, 293 Lizzie St., Winnipeg

"ACME" POULTRY YARDS.

EGGS! EGGS!! EGGS!!!

From our well-known strain of Single Comb White Leghorns, \$1.00 per setting, or \$2.00 per setting from special mating. Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.00 per setting. Single Comb Black Orpingtons, \$3.00 per setting (a few settings only to spare.)

A few fine Single Comb White Leghorn Males.

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A. J. CARTER, BRANDON, MAN.

Breeder of first-class Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, S. Laced Wyandottes

The bird that heads my Barred Rock pen tied for first cockerel in 1899; also second best cock in 1900 at the Manitoba Poultry Show. Best pen for Silver-Laced Wyandottes, second hen at the above show, 1900. No White Rocks exhibited. Eggs \$2 per 13; \$3.50 per 26; \$5 per 39, carefully packed and delivered at express office here.

Do You Want Winners?

DO YOU WANT GOOD LAYERS?

If so, buy a setting of eggs from the

Golden Wyandottes or Houdans

BRED BY—

WINNIPEG POULTRY YARDS

and you will raise both winners and good layers. My stock always in the lead, and I have the finest pens of these breeds I ever owned. They have won for me! They will win for you! At Winnipeg, 1900, won the Drewry Grand Challenge Cup and Gold Medal; also special for best pair Houdans, besides 7 regular prizes. Also at St. Paul, Minn., show won 2 premiums on 4 entries in the hottest competition. Eggs \$2.00 per setting; \$5.00 per 3 settings. Address C. H. WISE, Manager, 759 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg.

Buff Cochins

A few choice Cocks and Cockerels

FOR SALE.

F. D. BLAKELY, 285 Ellen St., Winnipeg.

WHITE WYANDOTTES,

COCKS, COCKERELS, PULLETS and YEARLING HENS

FOR SALE. ALSO EGGS IN SEASON.

My birds won E. L. Drewry's Silver Medal at the Poultry Show, Winnipeg, 1900, for most birds scoring 90 or over in the American class, besides numerous other prizes. Address—

E. COATSWORTH, 208 Good St., WINNIPEG, Man.

When writing advertisers mention The Farmer.

ture: Lime, slaked, one peck; tobacco dust, two quarts; carbolate of lime, one pound. Mix thoroughly. If preferred use one pint of crude carbolic acid (which is cheap), instead of the carbolate of lime, and an ounce each of sassafras oil and oil of pennyroyal may be used. It must be well mixed and will be found excellent for dusting into the feathers of adult fowl also.

For the large head lice melted lard, sweet oil, linseed oil, or even butter will answer. Never use pure kerosene on the bodies.

1. When chicks droop and appear sick without cause, especially in summer, look for lice, not the little red mites, but the large grey body lice on the heads and necks.

2. If you find them use a few drops of grease of any kind. Sweet oil is excellent.

3. Look under the wings for the red lice, but use only a few drops of the lard.

4. Never grease the bodies of chicks unless lightly, as grease will often kill them.

5. Never use kerosene on chicks unless it be a few drops of kerosene to a teacup of lard, as it is irritating.

6. Crude petroleum is always excellent and serves as a liniment, but mix it with twice its quantity of lard.

7. Keep the dust bath always ready. Use dry dirt or sifted coal ashes. Add carbolate of lime, insect powder, or oil of sassafras to the dirt.

8. To rid the house of lice saturate with kerosene, coal oil, or the kerosene emulsion, everywhere—floor, walls, roosts, yards, roof, inside and outside, and repeat often.

9. Dust insect powder in the feathers of chicks and be sure it is fresh and good.

10. Put insect powder and tobacco dust in the nests. Never pour grease in the nests. Clean them out every week.

11. Even when no lice may be present, use kerosene emulsion at least once a week.

12. No matter how clean things may appear look for the large lice on the heads, throats and vents.

13. Lice abound both in winter and summer, but more especially in summer.

14. One-half the chicks and young turkeys die from lice. Chicks or turkeys with hens or turkey hens always have lice (either the mites or large lice.) Remember that.

15. Carbolate of lime or slaked lime, dry, is the cheapest powder to use for dusting over the floors and walls.

16. Always aim to get the solutions or powders into the cracks and crevices.

17. The easiest and best way to white-wash is with a force pump. They are now made to force water from a bucket.

18. When your chicks have bowel disease look for the big lice.

19. No mites need be present where plenty of kerosene and carbolic acid are used.

20. Lice mean work. Repeat these precautions and remedies frequently.

21. The sleepy disease always means lice, especially on the heads and necks.

22. To make the kerosene emulsion, cut up (slice) half a pound of hard soap in half a gallon of soft water. When the water boils, and the soap is dissolved, remove it from the fire, and add half a gallon of kerosene (coal oil). Agitate it with a spray pump for ten minutes, and a creamy mass will be formed, which becomes a jelly when cold. Add two ounces of crude carbolic acid to the kerosene before mixing with the soap. When you have finished agitating the mixture add five gallons of water, or soapsuds from the family washing, and you have the cheapest and best mixture that can be made.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards

HEADQUARTERS FOR THOROUGHBRED POULTRY.

**Barred Plymouth Rocks,
Single & Rose-comb White Leghorns,
White Wyandottes, Black Spanish.**

My stock again carries off the lion's share of prizes, winning 20 firsts, 8 seconds, 2 thirds and numerous specials. Also exhibited five birds at St. Paul, Minn. show, winning three firsts, a fourth and two specials. The above record stands unequalled.

A few choice cockerels for sale.
Orders now booked for eggs at \$2.00 per 13.

Address—**GEORGE WOOD,
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.**

Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Was on top again at last Poultry Show, winning 15 firsts, 9 seconds, 2 thirds, 1 silver cup and several specials. Also special for highest scoring pen in exhibition of any breed.

A few pair of young Pekin Ducks from imported and prize-winning stock, at \$4.00 per pair.

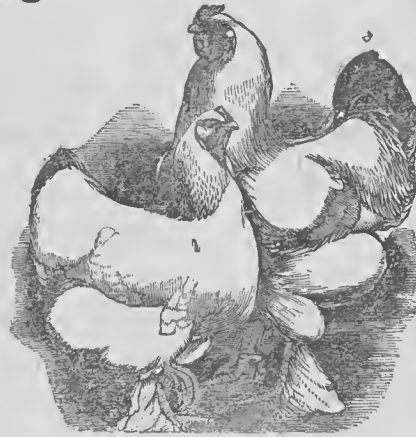
No more Turkeys for sale until fall. All young stock sold. I am breeding from two of as fine yards of half to three-quarter wild Turkeys as there are in Manitoba.

I am sole agent for Manitoba and N.W.T. for **GEO. ERTLE & CO.'S VICTOR INCUBATORS and BROODERS.**

Send for 1900 Circular.

Address—**CHAS. MIDWINTER,
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg.**

Light Brahmas and Anconas.



My Light Brahmas won 1st and cup at Winnipeg Industrial, and my Anconas were 1st-prize-winners in U.S.A. Cockerels for sale also. Eggs at \$3.00 per setting of 13. Write for particulars to

E. R. COLLIER, NORQUAY ST., WINNIPEG.



EGGS.

**LIGHT BRAHMA } per setting 1.50
B.P. ROCKS }
S.C.W. LECHORNS } per setting 1.00
S.C. BLACK }
" " }**

Muffed Tumbler Pigeons for sale

**Rev. J. E. KIMBERLEY,
Rounthwaite, Man.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING—B. P. Rocks, B. B. Red Games, Pyle Games, Indian C. Games—all prize winning stock. \$1.50 for 13. I have a few good cockerels left for sale.

Box 74. **Sam'l. McCurdy, Carberry, Man.**

**LIGHT BRAHMAS } No expense has been
BARRED P. ROCKS } spared in getting the
WHITE WYANDOTTES } best stock in the
PARTRIDGE COCHINS } American market.**

Pens contain several prize winners at Winnipeg Poultry Show.

Eggs \$2.00 per setting—3 settings, varied, \$4.50. Special for large quantities. Stock for sale.

**VIRDEN POULTRY CO., BOX 355,
VIRDEN, MAN.**

McARTHUR'S (Exclusively)

Buff Wyandottes

Winnipeg, Feb., 1900, won 1-2-3-4 Pullet, 1 hen, 2-3 cockerel, 2-3 cock, 1-2-3 pen. **SILVER MEDAL** for largest exhibit in American classes—showed 14 females, scores 91-98% (Ask Butterfield what they are like.) No stock. Eggs \$3.00 per 15. Address—

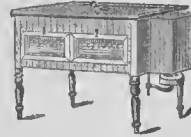
**F. J. G. McARTHUR, Carman, Man.
Yards—724 Logan Ave., Winnipeg.**

White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Black Javas.

My birds won six **FIRST** prizes, one second and four specials including Lieut.-Gov. Patterson's cup for the highest scoring breeding pen, any variety, at Manitoba Poultry Show, Winnipeg, Feb., 1900. Eggs \$2.00 per setting.

JNO. KITSON, Macdonald, Man.

Safety Incubators and Brooders



Are the **BEST**, most reliable, and cheapest machines you can buy. Fire-proof heaters, fire-proof lamps, absolutely self-regulating, supply their own moisture, and are fully guaranteed. For circular, &c address the manufacturer.

**J. E. MEYER,
KOSSUTH, ONT.**

FRESH EGGS!

FOR SALE. **R. DOLBEAR, 1288 Main St., W'peg.**

G. H. GRUNDY VIRDEN MAN.

Breeder of high-class Box 688.

**BARRED ROCKS, S.L. WYANDOTTES,
B.R. GAME BANTAMS.**

My birds have taken first prizes at Winnipeg, Brandon and Virden exhibitions, and first for Barred Rock Cockerel at the Manitoba Poultry Show held at Brandon Feb. '99, exhibiting the highest scoring Barred Rock at this show in a class of 67 birds.

Young stock for sale. Eggs in season.

Maw's Poultry Farm.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Breeds best strains of utility breeds thoroughly acclimatized and best adapted to our climate. Have for sale stock and eggs of Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Imperial Deep Keel Pekin Ducks, Rouen Ducks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Silver-laced Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Hero strain of Plymouth Rocks, Homing Pigeons from best imported Belgium stock, same as used by military department for carrying messages from beleaguered cities. Am North-west agent for the celebrated Cyphers' incubator. Mr. Cyphers is the discoverer and patentee of the diffusive principle in artificial incubation, saving the lives of thousands of chicks that die in the shell in ordinary incubators. It is asbestos coated and perfectly fire-proof—regulates its own moisture and so simple—a child can run it. Large illustrated poultry catalogue giving list of prizes and medals won at all leading exhibitions, with prices, description and pedigree of stock mailed free on receipt of address.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.

The **BEST** and the **CHEAPEST**.

95 Per Cent. Hatches are often reported by those who use these Incubators. One reason for this record is absolute uniformity of temperature in egg chamber; correct instructions for operating; has fire-proof lamp. A great mistake it would be to purchase an Incubator or Brooder without first getting a copy of our 148-page Catalogue. Send 3 cents for illustrated Catalogue of Incubator, Brooder, Poultry and Poultry Supplies.

"THE POULTER'S GUIDE" (new edition) 15 cents by mail.

O. ROLLAND,

24 St. Sulpice St., MONTREAL.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

90 Varieties Choice Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons and German Hares. All described and lowest prices in natural colored, descriptive, 60 page Book, mailed for 10c.

J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa., U.S.A.

HINDS' BLACK LECHORNS. Prizes won at Poultry Show in February, 1900: Cockerel, 1st and Special; Pullet, 1st and 2nd; Hen, 1st. Eggs \$2 per setting. **R. J. HINDS, 65 May St., Winnipeg.**

When writing advertisers mention the Nor'-West Farmer.

LIVE STOCK IMPOUNDED, LOST, OR ESTRAY.

In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources; lost stock is open to those whose stock has been lost and who wish to recover them; estray stock is open to those who have taken up estray stock and wish to find owners.

Note.—Write letters of all brands very plainly, so that no mistakes can be made.

The following is a list of animals impounded, lost and estray since May 5th issue :—

Impounded.

Elm Valley, Man.—One heifer, three years old. Albert Grove, 3, 9, 28.

Lost.

Glen Adelaide, Assa.—One black mare; one two-year-old colt; one brown mare; one red stallion colt, three-years-old, with one white eye; one brown three-year-old colt; one chestnut mare; one dark bay mare; two light bay mares, four and five years old, branded with G T or heart. E. Corrill.

Horse Shoe Lake, Alta.—One bay horse, with white stripe on face and branded on shoulder, and 3 over M on left hip; one sorrel filly, two years old; one sorrel gelding, with white face, branded LV on left hip. A. Smith.

Kennell, Assa.—One yearling heifer, white, with brindled spots, red neck, branded H 6 K on left ribs. Jas. Lindsay Ewing.

Killarney, Man.—One yearling colt, dark chestnut, white stripe on face, one white hind foot, rope around neck. Reward. A. Hannah, 30, 4, 17.

Manitou, Man.—One bay pony and a brown colt with white star on face. Reward. Thos Crozier, Sec. 24, 4, 8.

Penhold, Alta.—One red and white steer, three years old, branded TT on left hip. T. Threlfall.

Regina, Assa.—One brown mare, aged four years, hobbled and haltered; also brown mare, aged five years, white star on forehead, white hind foot. Reward. A. H. Buchanan.

Estray.

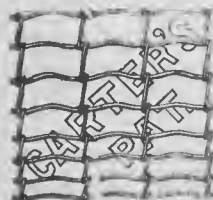
Kennell, Assa.—One bright bay horse, white stripe on face (about 1,200 lbs.), branded J. C. on left shoulder; with my band all winter. Jas. Lindsay Ewing.

Totonka, Man.—One yearling horse colt, color brown, with large white star on forehead and small white spot on nose, about April 25th. Jas. Elliott, 15, 14, 21w.

\$10.00 REWARD.

Above reward will be given for information leading to the recovery of One Black Mare, branded on left shoulder and on left hip, white spot on forehead and one white hind foot.

WM. MARSHALL, Kennell P.O., Assa.



FREE !!

To the first ten purchasers of a ton of superior coil steel wire a complete outfit will be given free, value \$15. Price of wire, \$4.50 per cwt., or same price as barbed wire. Iron Farm Gates, all sizes in stock.

FRED SMITH, Brandon.
Box 178.

When writing advertisers mention the Nor'-West Farmer.

FROST & WOOD

All the Latest Improvements.

SIMPLICITY ECONOMY
STRENGTH COMFORT
DURABILITY



HERE ARE
12 Good Points

AND

There are Others !

You will get them all when you buy a No. 8.

Quality guaranteed, and backed up by our warranty.

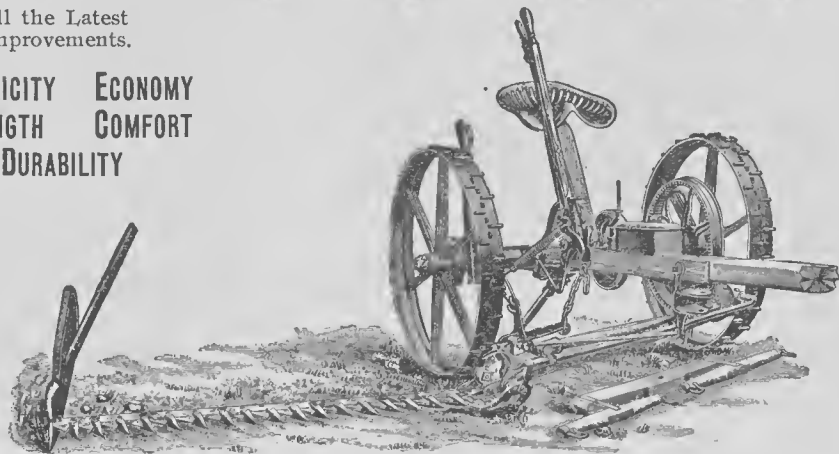
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Northwest
Branch :

WINNIPEG,
MAN.

No. 8 MOWER



SERRATED STEEL LEGER PLATES.
ROLLER and BALL BEARINGS throughout.
HEAVY BRASS BUSHINGS for the Crank Shaft.
HIGH DRIVE WHEELS and Wide Tread.
FINGER BAR smooth on top.
DIRECT UNDERDRAFT, no Side Draft.
PITMAN, imported North Carolina Hickory.
WIDE RANGE OF TILT.
FOOT and SPRING LIFT for Bar.
FORGED STEEL KNIFE HEAD.
FORGED STEEL PITMAN JAWS.
NO WEIGHT ON HORSES' NECKS.

THE WESTERN CANADIAN HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Special Act of the Manitoba Legislature.

Authorized Capital - - - \$500,000

HEAD OFFICE - WAWANESA, MAN.

The Union Bank of Canada, Bankers.

The only Company in Canada conducting a Hail Insurance business on recognized Insurance Principles, and offering the security of a large subscribed capital.

Stated GRADUATED Rates of Premium.

Absolute Security. Prompt Settlement of Losses.

No uncertainty as to what the protection will cost, or what will be paid in the event of loss. Investigate our plan before placing your Hail Insurance. Full information furnished on application to the Secretary or any agent.

JOS. CORNELL, Secretary.

Reliable and Energetic Agents wanted in all Districts.

YOUR ATTENTION

Our No. 1 Collection contains 33 full sized packets of the best Vegetable Seeds, sufficient to furnish vegetables throughout the year, and one packet of Wild-Garden Flower Seeds, which we will send prepaid to any address in the Dominion of Canada or United States for the extremely low price of \$1.

Our No. 2 Collection contains 16 packets of Vegetable Seeds and one packet Wild Garden Flower Seed Mixture. Prepaid for 50 cents.

Our No. 3 Collection contains 8 packets of Vegetable Seeds for 25c.

Our No. 4 Collection contains 40 packets of Flower Seeds for \$1.

Our No. 5 Collection contains 20 packets of Flower Seeds for 50c.

Our No. 6 Collection contains 10 packets of Flower Seeds for 25c.

All postpaid on receipt of price. For varieties in a above collections see our Handsome Illustrated Catalogue containing other great offers. Mailed free to any address.

R. ALSTON, Royal Greenhouse & Seed Establishment, WINNIPEG, MAN

MARKET REVIEW.

Winnipeg, May 19th, 1900.

The thing wanted now by the whole country is a good soaking rain. The soil is very dry and it has been reported that some fields have had to be sown a second time. During the last few weeks there has been a very heavy movement of stockers both south and west. Wind mill and pump makers everywhere report a big trade. The drop in the price of steel reported last issue is likely to continue. General business is good throughout the country.

Wheat.

Figures have fluctuated by fractions of a cent since we last reported and Chicago is only figuring on possibilities. Yesterday morning opened at 66½c. for July wheat, rising a cent. in the course of the day. Fort William as high as 68½c.

The world's visible supply May 14th was over 2,204,000 decrease. The winter wheat crop in most states averages very high as to yield, but there have been 3,563,000 acres less left of this crop than was estimated in the fall. This is largely due to winter killing and Hessian fly. Illinois and Ohio have suffered most severely. The total loss of area from these causes over the whole winter wheat states is 11½ per cent. of the whole area sown. There has been ample rainfall to ensure the filling of what is left and the main concern now is as to the prospect of suitable weather in which to ripen and harvest it. We have been favored with a reading of a private letter from one of the surest judges of crop forecasts on the Chicago board, in which he says, "But after all it is the spring wheat crop of the N.W. that makes prices. It is very dry now, but there is ample time, I judge for rain yet. I have seen the crop of North Dakota in a very hopeless condition in July and yet rally enough to make an average crop."

"What guides me more about future prices, than our own crop is that of the world. In 1897 it was 2,233,637,000 bus., about 300,000,000 less than the world's requirements. The next year's beat all records, 2,921,045,000, or nearly 500,000,000 in excess of the world's consumption. For 1899 it was 2,725,407,000, or for the two years a surplus of nearly 700,000,000. So that a moderate crop this year is not likely to stimulate prices very much. The winter wheat states that have lost during last winter have very large reserves of old wheat, and things must crawl along as they are until July gives a more definite estimate on which to work for future prices."

As an example of the possibilities for expansion of the world's wheat area, this gentleman mentions that in 1885 100,000 bus. of seed wheat were shipped from Chicago to Argentina. Its reports were last year 70,000,000 bus.

The home market is moving slowly. Most of the stocks at Fort William are held by farmers themselves, who, relying on the chances war might bring, held on instead of selling in the fall. They are now at least 5 cents worse on those holdings than if they had sold in the fall and we may congratulate such districts as Macdonald, where the highest grades and prices were got last fall by farmers shipping their own wheat in car lots. The same wheat held over would have been worth close on 10c. less to-day to the growers than was got for it in October. The Mennonite reserve is now turning out its remainders, some of them in poor condition owing to bad storage in their own barns.

Occasional sales have been made at Fort William for rather more than the wheat was worth, to make up cargoes for

which space was contracted.

Whatever may be said by amateur critics of the wheat trade, those who know best will admit that it has been a very severe season on the dealers, with the prospect of some of them being squeezed by the results of over competition quite off the market. Small dealers are a help to the farmer, but have had a very hard time indeed in the crop season of 1899.

Oats

There is just a shade better prospect in the meantime for prices, but everything depends on the weather in the next three weeks. With a good rainfall in that time present quotations could not be maintained. But so long as the present weather holds 31c. and 32c. will be the figure, with an upward tendency till rainfall is assured.

Barley.

Very little in sight. About 38c. on track is quoted. As high as 50c. has been paid for choice seeding samples.

Flour and Feed.

Hungarian, \$1.95; Glenora Patent, \$1.75; Manitoba, \$1.45; Imperial, \$1.10. Bran. \$13. Shorts, \$15.

Horses.

The demand is a little easier, yet good prices continue to be obtained.

Cattle.

Beyond the cattle needed for the local and B. C. markets there is absolutely nothing doing. Export business is out of the question at present ocean freight rates. Choice beef cattle bring delivered in Winnipeg from 3½c. to 4c. Second grades a ½c. less.

Stockers continue in good demand and fairly high prices are being paid. Range stock have wintered so well that ranchers are buying stockers freely.

Sheep.

For live sheep we quote 4½c. to 5c. off the cars. Dressed fresh mutton is worth 10c. to 10½c.; frozen, 8c. to 9c.

Hogs.

The market is a little easier than when last reported, 5c. being top figure for choice hogs off the cars. Second grades we quote at 4c. to 4½c.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery Butter.—The season opened with the sale of the Pilot Mound butter at 19c. at the factory, and this may be taken as the basis, or 20c. delivered in Winnipeg.

Dairy Butter.—The supply is good and the demand equally so. All the markets are hungry for good butter at present. Choice dairy is worth from 14c. to 16c. in the city. Lower grades 10c. to 14c.

Cheese.—Some new cheese is offering and is in good demand at 11c.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry.—Live poultry are worth 65c. to 75c. per pair.

Eggs.—Supply is quite large, but the demand is equally so and prices have advanced a cent over last report. We quote 11½c. delivered in Winnipeg.

Wool.

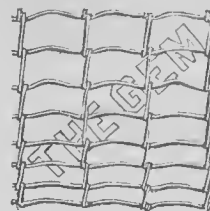
Practically no wool is moving at present and the market stands at from 8c. to 9c. a pound for unwashed wool. When the wool begins to move prices are likely to recede as the market is easier at all outside points.

Hides.

The market is very dull on a 7c. basis for No. 1 inspected hides.

H. F. Powell, Bowden, Alta., Jan. 10, 1900:—"I have been taking The Farmer since September, 1899, and find it a splendid farm paper. I believe it will have a large circulation around here inside of six months."

FENCE MACHINE.



Coiled and other fence wire at reduced prices.

THE GEM FENCE MACHINE

For Only - \$5.00

Agents wanted. Write—
MCGREGOR, BANWELL & CO
WINDSOR, ONT.

SOMERVILLE & CO.,
STEAM MARBLE
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BRANDON,

Dealers in Marble and Manitoba Granite

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES,
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CEMETERY FENCING,
TABLETS, ETC.

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Represented by W. Somerville, W. C. Stewart,
A. W. Thomson, E. Patterson.

When writing mention this paper.

WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Write for our new Annual Announcement
and College Journal.

Business Practice a special feature
of our course.

No entrance examination required. Students may enter any time.

G. W. DONALD, Sec'y.

Have you a Farm FOR SALE?

If placed with

R. S. Conklin

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

ROOM 6, FOULDS' BLOCK,
COR. MAIN AND MARKET, WINNIPEG.

You will soon be brought into communication
with a purchaser.

FARM SEEKERS will do well by writing for list
of farms for sale.

DOMINION LANDS

Have you payments to make the Dominion
Government for Land, Interest, Rents, &c.

Save Money by using **SCRIP** instead of
CASH. We can supply you at
a big **DISCOUNT**. Write us
for particulars.

W. H. SPROULE & CO.,
Real Estate and Financial Brokers,
375 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

60,000

30,000 Maple Seedlings

30,000 Cuttings of Russian Poplar and Willow

Also a good stock of Small Fruits. Write for prices

CALDWELL & CO.,

Virden Nurseries.

VIRIDEN, MAN

PATENT PRAIRIE

Fire Extinguisher

Write for circulars
and information to

F. H. MARTIN,
MOOSE JAW, ASSA.

Guaranteed time-keepers are being sold by
Andrew & Co., jewellers, Winnipeg, for \$6 during
February and March.

Those of our readers who contemplate building
barns, root houses, cisterns, etc., should
write the Estate of John Battle, Thorold, Ont., for
free pamphlet, which will give full description
and price of the use of Thorold Cement.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The Only Agricultural Paper Printed in Canada
between Lake Superior and the Pacific
Coast, and issued on the 5th and
20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS.

CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Subscription to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year,
in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.25 (5s. ster-
ling).

WINNIPEG, MAY 20, 1900.



A TIME TO HELP.

On page 381 of this issue will be found an account of the ravages made by grasshoppers in the district around Aweme particularly, and also north of Douglas, and the best means of destroying them. Quite a number of farmers stand to lose their entire crops unless something is done quickly to arrest the devourers. We believe this is a case where a little government aid could be given with advantage. A little wise direction and distribution of information as to the best methods to adopt in fighting the grasshoppers, with the necessary material, will, we believe, be very gratefully accepted by these farmers, who are fighting day and night to save a portion of their crops.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATION RE NOXIOUS WEEDS.

A bill was recently before the Northwest Legislature to amend the Noxious Weeds Ordinance, upon which a very interesting debate arose. The effect of the bill was to add one or two weeds to the list of noxious weeds and to correct the nomenclature of the existing schedule; also to give weed inspectors power to compel the burning of screenings where they contained seeds of noxious weeds and to make it an offence to offer for sale milling by-products containing these seeds.

The Commissioner of Agriculture explained that the recommendation of the Territorial weed inspector, Mr. Willing, was to declare shepherd's purse, red root and one or two more weeds to be noxious. He had travelled over the whole of the Territories and had come to this conclusion from personal observation. Mr. Willing is an expert botanist and has thoroughly practical ideas as to the question of weed eradication.

The Legislature in its wisdom decreed, however, that there was no necessity for the addition of these varieties of weeds to the ordinance. It seems peculiar, very peculiar, as a matter of fact, that a body of men composed principally of lawyers, doctors and merchants, with a sprinkling of farmers, should take such action in the face of sound advice from so careful a man as Mr. Willing. It is questionable whether many of the members of that

august body know one weed from another. It is assumed that the Territorial inspector would hardly have made his recommendation unless it were a matter of some importance, that the law should be amended so as to cover the weeds mentioned, which, by the way, to our personal knowledge, are decidedly plentiful in many localities in the Territories. We hope The Farmer will be pardoned by its many readers if it reposes more confidence in the judgment of the official referred to, than in the combined wisdom of the honorable members of the Territorial Legislature.

In any event, there was very little at stake, so far as the members were concerned. No person can take action under that ordinance, unless he is a duly appointed inspector, there is, therefore, no possible chance of inflicting injustice upon the farmers; taking it for granted, of course, that the inspectors are men of judgment and discretion. To the Legislature the question was an insignificant one; to the farmers, however, it is one of grave importance.

The bulk of the discussion arose in connection with the clause prohibiting the removal of screenings containing noxious weed seeds from elevators and mills. The member for South Regina, Mr. Hawkes, recorded a very decided objection to the principle of this clause. He contended that the farmers of the Territories sustained a large loss every year on account of elevator and mill owners complying strictly with the law (by the way, not an entirely unselfish virtue in this case), thus depriving farmers of a large quantity of small wheat and weeds, which had proved to be excellent pig feed. There is a good deal to be said on both sides. The carting of screenings containing bad weed seeds all over the country is a pernicious practice, and those who farm on any sort of a scale can easily prevent this loss by putting the grain through a fanning mill. Such a machine can now be purchased at a reasonable price and it is an implement no farmer should be without in any event.

It is quite certain that many cases have occurred in the past where elevator owners have refused to return to farmers screenings not containing noxious weed seeds. This, however, was not due to any provision in the ordinance, or absence of a provision, but solely to the readiness of the farmer to become the victim of a game of "bluff." No elevator can refuse to return any screenings which do not contain noxious weed seeds.

The amendments to the law appear to be along the right lines and are such as would commend themselves to the reasonable, thinking farmer. The people of the west cannot realize too soon that the weed pest is one which has to be handled with iron gloves.

THE MANITOBA GRAIN ACT.

This is the title of the bill now before the house at Ottawa for the regulation of such part of the grain trade of Canada as comes under the head of "Winnipeg Inspection." It deals in a very minute and circumstantial way with the whole case and prescribes the machinery by which the act is to be carried out. It is impossible within our space and not really necessary, to try to give even a summary of the act. It is in the power of every one interested to procure a full copy for himself.

The framers of the act have doubtless done their very best to provide for the fair and equitable management of the grain business of the country and it is probable that it will do very much to-

ward the fulfilment of that intention. But at a good many points, when it is desired to carry out those provisions for every day purposes, we may find one more added to the many existing examples of the difficulty of making men virtuous by act of parliament.

GRADES AND DOCKAGE.

This is the sorest point in actual practice with which farmers have to deal. Once the wheat is made up into car lots the farmer has to pass the same ordeal of inspection as the dealer, and at that stage gets his deserts as far as skilled inspection can fix them. But the every-day farmer has far more interest in the grading, and weight, and dockage of single wagon loads than of carloads, and in the last resort must fall back on the familiar words "that load docked so many pounds to the bushel is worth so many cents to me today, if you want more, take it elsewhere." Perhaps there may be something inside that 18 pages that will cover cases like this that occur by scores every day in the selling season, but we don't see it and wait further light.

FLAT WAREHOUSES.

The Farmer has already emphatically declared for the abstract right of the producer to sell when, where, how and to whom he pleases. That opinion we stand by still. But in actual practice the flat warehouse can only be regarded as a speculative safety valve and may be more disappointing to its present admirers than they expect. The provisions of the act by which, under certain regulations, a 6,000 bus. flat warehouse may be put up and operated appear to us a very lame and impotent device. As we before pointed out a country merchant might see his way to buy from anybody enough wheat to make up a car, which he could handle at next to no expense for attendance, but that plan is strictly forbidden. We shall be glad to see the idea of the framers of the act put in practice at a few points and see how it works. "Blessed is he that expecteth little, for he shall not be disappointed."

As to the relative popularity of elevators and flat warehouses, the evidence of fact is immensely in favor of the elevators. On roads where there are no restrictions such as the recent Belmont extension of the N. P. R., there are a dozen first class elevators and not one flat warehouse. The farmers themselves build elevators, and won't sell to a flat warehouse if anything better can be got. All the same, if anybody wants to build a flat warehouse, we say he should have the right to run the risk. Pressure of other matter forbids us going further in this issue; we shall take the matter up again.

THE TERRITORIAL CREAMERY SITUATION.

Some years ago a scheme was formulated by Professor Robertson whereby the Federal Department of Agriculture assumed charge of all creameries then operated or constructed in the Territories, with a few exceptions. Examining the results of the last three years of government management one must at once admit that success has been attained. The output of butter has steadily increased from 473,903 lbs. in 1897 to 501,907 lbs. in 1899. It may be argued that the increase should have been greater considering the influx of new settlers during these years, but anyone acquainted with the adverse influences at work, will appreciate the difficulties in the way. In the easterly portion of the Territories "wheat is king" and

many so-called farmers have entirely dispensed with the cow, even as far as purchasing the milk and butter required for household purposes, while in the westerly part of the Territories a deep-rooted prejudice exists against skim milk calves and the stockmen consequently do not look favorably upon "pulling teats," not to mention the fact that dairying ties people down to the farm and has a tendency to make Sunday and holidays as busy as ordinary week days.

The experience in Territorial creameries has been, that during the first couple of years' struggle settlers, as a rule, patronize these institutions; but as soon as they cease to depend upon the monthly payments, as soon as they are able to wait for the maturing of beef or have had one or two good crops of grain to tide them over the difficulties surrounding the early years on a homestead, they invariably let the calves suck.

The high prices of beef and excellent crops of recent years in nearly every portion of the Territories, have naturally acted as a deterrent in many cases and to the initiated it is a matter of surprise that the volume of business has increased since 1896, as all the signs would indicate a probability of a decrease.

A very serious drawback to the industry at present is the low grade of dairy cows in the country. The Territorial Government has done much towards improving the swine stock and the beef cattle and it is worthy of consideration whether some measures could not be taken to place the farmers in a position to obtain selected dairy cows at reasonable prices. In disposing of these animals, the principle of auction sales at an upset price, which has proven so successful in connection with the recent swine sales, could be adopted.

It will probably be news to many that the agreements between the Federal Government and the Territorial creameries expire during the present year. There can be no reasonable doubt the Government will continue managing these institutions for at least another year, certainly until after the next Dominion elections; but even so, the question is one which must engage the attention of patrons at an early date. This is a field of enterprise which cannot very well occupy the energies of the general government for any considerable period after the organization work and the experimental period is passed, as it is peculiarly a matter which belongs to provincial jurisdiction; but there is no evidence to the effect that the people interested, i.e., the patrons are anxious that the creameries should be carried on under government auspices, either Dominion or Territorial, and this is essentially a case where the people should be consulted.

A great deal has been written in the daily press lately about municipal and government ownership of franchises. The question of the future operation of the Territorial creameries is of national importance, as it not only affects the patrons, but the principle at stake is a live issue at the present time. Which shall it be, public or private ownership? The Farmer will offer no apology for returning to this question in future issues and hopes before long to consider carefully the respective merits or demerits of private, co-operative, corporation, or government management. In the meanwhile our columns are open for an intelligent discussion of the problem. We would, however, warn against captious fault-finding or personal grievances; no management coming in contact with so large a number of people could reasonably be expected to have pleased everybody, the point is, whether the defects under gov-

ernment management, if defects there have been, are susceptible to possible remedy. In other words, whether the proverbial "red tape" of a government department interferes unduly with economical and successful management of such undertakings. Let us have your ideas.

LIVE STOCK RECORD ASSOCIATIONS.

A bill is now before the Federal Parliament wherein provision is made for the incorporation of live stock record associations. The bill provides that only one association shall be incorporated for each distinct breed of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. The bill is brought in by the Minister of Agriculture and is a move in the right direction.

All breeders of pure-bred live stock must agree that it is high time steps were taken to deal with this matter under the supervision of the Federal Government. At the present time the bulk of the live stock registration is being done under the acts of the Ontario Government, by record associations bearing Dominion names. While no fault can be found with the manner in which the work has in the past been conducted, there is now a branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture specially charged with the encouragement and improvement of live stock in the whole of the Dominion, and there can be no doubt that that office is the proper place for the keeping of the various records.

It may be argued that things have progressed fairly satisfactory in the past and that there is, therefore, no excuse for a change. This is only partly so. As long as live stock registration is in the hands of any one of the provincial governments, there will always be a temptation to duplicate records. Even now, the Province of New Brunswick runs a "one horse" herd book of its own, in which pure-bred cattle of every description are recorded. It is not so very long since the Ayrshire breeders of Quebec had an independent herd-book, which is now amalgamated with the Ontario one. It will be fresh in the minds of every Ayrshire breeder that very serious complications arose owing to blunders somewhere and many western breeders were, until quite recently, debarred from registering many of their best animals on account of a flaw in the pedigree of a noted Ayrshire cow which died many years ago.

Another reason in favor of Dominion administration of this matter is the trouble continually arising with United States registry associations, which naturally endeavor to prevent the importation of Canadian bred animals through more or less fictitious requirements in connection with the free entry at United States custom ports of such animals. This is a question of treaty between the general government of the United States and the Canadian authorities and it stands to reason that representations from our Federal Department of Agriculture, through the proper channel, would have a great deal more weight if all the records were under their care and there was only one record for each breed of live stock, than would be attached to the independent statements of a dozen different registry associations organized under provincial charter. If the present associations are to be "Dominion" in nature and not in name only, by all means let them work under Dominion Government incorporation and forever put an end to the irresponsible herd, stud and flock books, which have in the past worked a disadvantage to the pure-bred stock industry of Canada.

GOVERNMENT BUNGLING.

From time to time The Farmer has called attention to the most unsatisfactory state of affairs that exists in the west on account of the working of the San Jose Scale Act. Recent carelessness has again brought this unsatisfactory state of affairs to our notice. It is too bad that importers should lose hundreds of dollars' worth of trees and plants through the indifference of government officials. For the last year or two efforts have been made to procure the free entry of hardy Dakota cottonwoods for growing shade trees. Ultimately a concession was obtained by which they could be brought in and inspected at Brandon and thence distributed throughout the province. During this session of the Federal Parliament the San Jose Scale Act was amended and all trees coming from the U. S. have now to be fumigated. Trees for Manitoba have to be fumigated at Winnipeg. This is a reasonable precaution and is in accord with the dictates of ordinary common sense.

As soon as the new clause of the act came into force the Minister of Agriculture sent a gentleman to Winnipeg to make arrangements for fumigating any imports of trees. A place was selected in the C. P. R. yards and a suitable party engaged to look after the work. But, when importers, after learning of the move through the press, started to import, it was found that the customs authorities had never been instructed as to the proper procedure under the new order of things. The result of this bungling was that after having paid express rates to get shipments through quickly, the plants were held until useless or nearly so, in order for red tape to get in its deadly work. Now after the season is over and nothing can be done, and hundreds of dollars' worth of stock destroyed, a fresh order is made whereby cottonwoods will be admitted without fumigation.

—The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co. of Wawanesa have received so many enquiries about hail insurance that they have been obliged to add a line to their advertisement stating that they do not insure against hail and are not in any way connected with any hail insurance company.

—The agitation started by the municipalities adjacent to Winnipeg for good roads is being kept up. We understand the government are to be asked to contribute 50 per cent. of the expense. The Farmer thinks this is asking too much, because if granted for one district it is difficult to see how the government can get out of granting it to all districts.

STEEL ROOFING



THE ONLY TOOLS YOU NEED.

We have on hand 25,000 squares **BRAND NEW STEEL ROOFING.** Sheets either flat, corrugated or "V" crimped.

Price per square of 10x10 feet or 100 square feet,..... **\$1.75**

No other tool than a hatchet or hammer is required to lay this roofing. We furnish with each order sufficient paint to cover, and nails to lay it, without additional charge.

Write for our free catalogue No. of general merchandise bought by us at Sheriff's and Receiver's Sales.

"OUR PRICES ARE ONE-HALF OF OTHERS."

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
W. 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago.

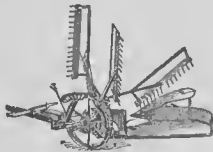
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McCORMICK MACHINES ARE SO EASY TO HANDLE
THAT **YOUR BOY**
CAN OPERATE THEM SUCCESSFULLY IN THE FIELD.

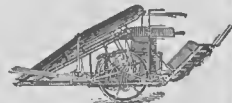
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In the business at the WINNIPEG BRANCH, and to accommodate the ever increasing CROWD OF PATRONS in CANADA'S GREAT WEST, it has been found necessary to establish

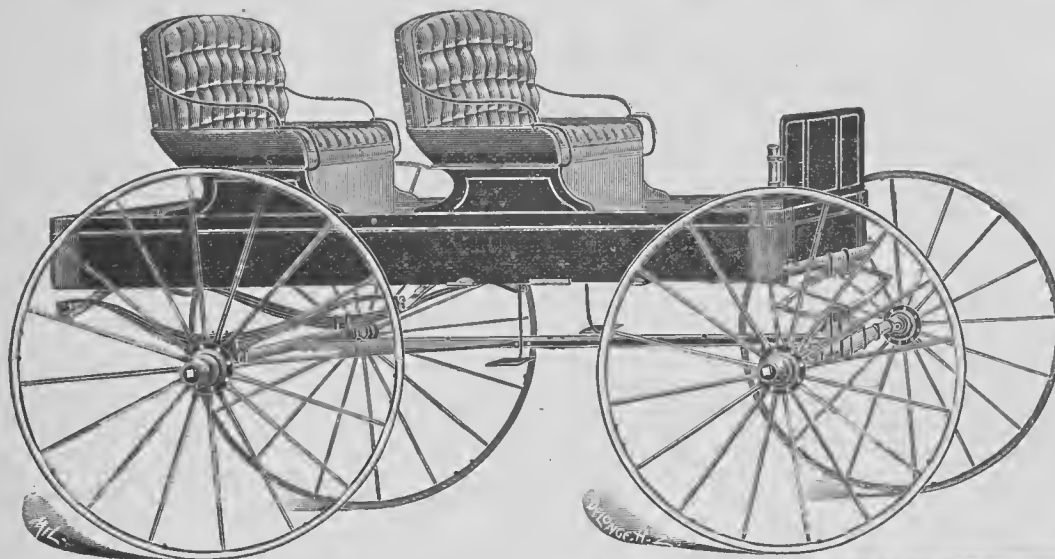
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where a full line of Machines and Repairs will be kept.

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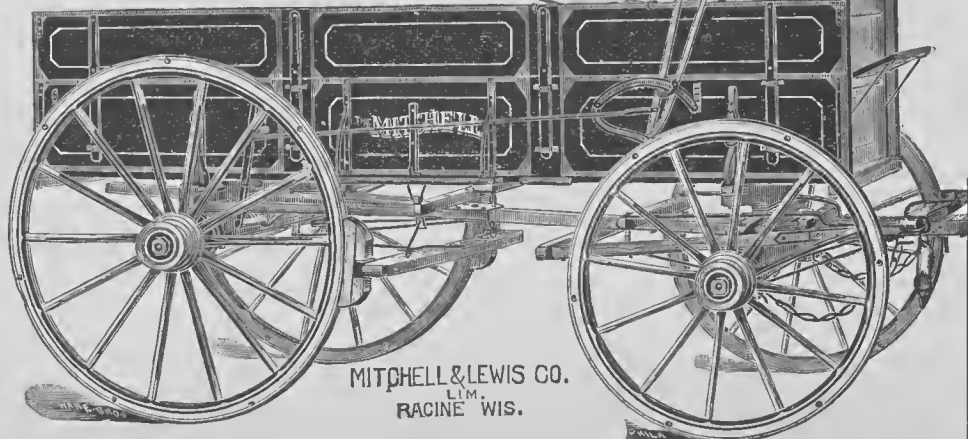
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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Surcingles for the Dust Blanket.

F. G. C., Dongola, Assa.: "In your issue of Sept. you have an article by Dr. Fletcher, recommending a dust blanket for summer fallow. One thing Dr. Fletcher has overlooked, viz., to provide surcingles, consequently, the first high wind takes your dust blanket to your neighbor's quarter section. You put another on, but high winds being prevalent, you soon lose it also, to your neighbor's benefit. In fact, your neighbor would soon have your field. Therefore, unless Dr. Fletcher can provide surcingles to keep his blanket on, I prefer to use a box quilt (made of blocks two inches square), which will stay where you put it, and you will find your field in the spring where you left it in the fall. In proving that a dust blanket prevents evaporation, Dr. Fletcher also shows that water does not mingle readily with dust; therefore, the benefit of a light shower is lost, whereas with a box quilt it soaks immediately into the soil to render available that most essential of plant foods (nitrogen) for the use of the young plant in the spring, or early summer, when most urgently needed."

Answered by Dr. Fletcher—I have to thank F. G. C. for calling my attention to this, but I can hardly think he seriously opposes summer fallowing, that most useful method of holding moisture in the land, which has been of such inestimable value to the semi-arid regions of the Northwest.

In some of my addresses in the West, it is true, I did once or twice make use of the trite expression "dust blanket" when urging farmers to summer fallow at shorter intervals than was the practice; but I did at the same time, when doing so, invariably provide the "surcingles" asked for by your correspondent, by recommending, in all sections where the land was subject to "blowing," that at intervals of five or six years the land should be seeded down with grass, either timothy, which will grow over a far wider area in the Northwest than is dreamed of by farmers, or smooth Brome grass, or western rye grass, both of which will grow everywhere. When the land is broken up, the fibrous roots of these grasses in the soil have been found to answer excellently well in preventing the surface from being blown away.

The light showers which it is claimed are allowed to sink in readily when land is covered with your correspondent's "box quilt," would perhaps hardly make up for the much larger quantity of moisture which would be constantly evaporating from land so treated. The chief object of summer fallowing is to retain as much as possible of the moisture which is in the land at the time of plowing; and it must be conceded that, if the light showers sink in readily through the "box quilt," the soil moisture for the same reason will evaporate at least as readily; and, as there is certainly much more time during which light showers are not falling than when they are, the loss of moisture will be greater than where evaporation is largely prevented by the non-conducting layer, the so-called "dust blanket," which is produced by summer fallowing.

The Canadian Order of Foresters.

The Canadian Order of Foresters is a society that has become more favorably and widely known in our Dominion than any other Friendly Insurance Society doing business in this country.

In order to secure the attention of those who have not yet considered the superior merits of this society, the following facts are submitted. It is:

1. Purely Canadian.
2. National in its character.
3. Age limit 18 to 45 years.
4. Fixed premium. No death assessments.
5. Gives \$500, \$1,000, \$1,500 or \$2,000 insurance.
6. Over two million dollars paid to members and their dependents since organization in 1879.
7. Careful medical selection. Death rate for the 21st year of its history, only 4.43 per 1,000.
8. Has a larger surplus on hand for each \$1,000 risk than any other society of its kind in Canada.
9. Security of investments. Not a dollar of the surplus invested outside of Canada.
10. Premiums and interest accruing therefrom used only for the payment of death claims.

The rates for life insurance in this society, payable in advance, are as follows:

Between the Ages of	On \$500.	On \$1,000.	On \$1,500.	On \$2,000.
18 to 25	35c	60c	90c	1 20
25 to 30	40c	65c	98c	1 30
30 to 35	45c	70c	\$1 05	1 40
35 to 40	50c	85c	1 28	1 70
40 to 45	55c	1 00	1 50	2 00

The rates for sick and funeral benefits, payable monthly in advance, are as follows:

Between 18 and 25 years	25 cents.
Between 25 and 30 years	30 cents.
Between 30 and 35 years	35 cents.
Between 35 and 40 years	40 cents.
Between 40 and 45 years	45 cents.

The High Court sick and funeral benefits are much appreciated, and are \$3 per week for the first two weeks, and \$5 per week for the following ten weeks, altogether \$56 in any one year, and \$30 towards funeral expenses.

A strong feature of the business is the handsome surplus fund, which continues to increase in the insurance department. At the end of April there was over \$887,000 to the credit of the fund. This surplus is now growing at the rate of between \$12,000 and \$13,000 per month.

The membership is increasing at the rate of over 700 per month, and is now over 36,000.

There are now over 700 subordinate organizations, or courts as they are called, throughout Canada, and the order is now well established in all the provinces of the Dominion and through the territories.

For further particulars enquire of any of the officers or members of the order, or address

R. ELLIOTT, H. C. R., Ingersoll, Ont.;
THOS WHITE, High Secretary, Brantford, Ont.; or

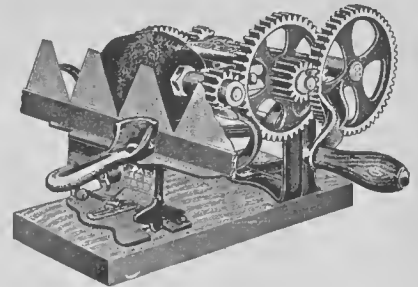
ERNST GARTUNG, S. O., Brantford, Ont.; or

A. P. VAN SOMEREN, D. H. C. R., Souris, Manitoba; or

WM. KIRKLAND, D. H. S., Winnipeg, Man.

BOLE'S COUGH CURE CURES COUGHS.

THE GEM AS A SICKLE GRINDER.



AGENTS WANTED

FOR THE

Gem Sickle & Tool Grinder

with Saw Gumming attachment. A necessity to every farmer. D. M. McMillan, Brandon, Man., Sole Agent for Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia.

BROME GRASS SEED

15 CENTS PER POUND.

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Sec. 2, 3, 9, Manitou, Man.

Of Interest to Farmers who have Scrub to Remove.

My Patent Land Scrubber has been tested in all kinds of scrub during the past season throughout Manitoba and the Territories, as the unsolicited testimonials below will show.

These land scrubbers are made powerful enough to pull the heaviest scrub, and are guaranteed unbreakable, and will really last a lifetime.

One man with one team will remove as much scrub, root and branch as five men will cut out, and will do it right.

No scrub plow needed after the scrubber has been used.

I am also building a power to operate the scrubber. One horse is all that is required, being equal to six with a 6-inch roller, or by using a team and making the roller or shaft 12 inches in diameter, you will still have the same power, but will double the speed of the scrubber. The horse walks straight out, not in a circle. Every ten feet, six inches travelled by the horse draws the scrubber 18 or 36 inches forward, according to size of roller. Weight of power, about 400 pounds.

Correspondence solicited. All questions willingly answered. Address A. E. BROWN,

Box 18, Hamiota, Man.

Innisfail, Alta., May 22, 1899.

Mr. A. E. Brown, Hamiota, Man.: Dear Sir,—Enclosed find order for another of your scrubbers. I am very much pleased with the way mine works. I think it just the thing. Yours truly, W. J. McClure

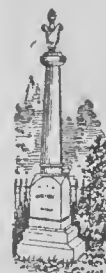
Dauphin, May 31, 1899.

Mr. A. E. Brown, Hamiota: Dear Sir,—I have been out showing your scrubber. I enclose orders for four. I assure you it gave splendid satisfaction. Yours truly, D. A. Scarff.

Wapella, June 4th, 1899.

Mr. A. E. Brown, Hamiota Man.: Dear Sir,—Enclosed find two orders for Scrubbers. I let them try mine and they were so well pleased with it that they came and ordered one at once.

Yours truly, Thos Adams.



Manitoba Marble and Granite Works.

HOUKES & WHEELDON, PROPRIETORS.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

Office and Works—
231 NOTRE DAME AV., WINNIPEG, MAN.
Near Grace Church.

When writing advertisers mention The Farmer.

Mr. Daly's Cure for Lice.

W. E. Paull, Killarney, Man.: "In March 5th issue I noticed a remedy for lice by Mr. Daly, of Strathcona, Alta., which he wished some one to try and report on; also in April 20th issue Mr. Daly writes again on the same subject; and now I have pleasure in giving my experience. We have a mare that came out of a herd last fall, and towards spring we discovered that she was very bad with lice. My brother gave her a wash with quassia chips, but that had no effect. So I thought I would try Mr. Daly's cure. I found that one application was all that was necessary, and I now have great faith in the same. I used one part coal oil to two parts butter-milk and put it on according to directions."

The Proper Breed for Bacon Hogs.

New Subscriber, Melita, Man.: "I think the instructions given by J. E. Brethour, in the February 5th Farmer, page 85, are very useful as far as they go. I would like to hear what Mr. Brethour thinks would be the best breed or breeds for bacon hogs, as this is an important question for a new beginner."

Answer by J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.: I hold a decided preference for the large Yorkshire. Of course, other breeds produce some good bacon hogs, but with the large Yorkshire the percentage of high class bacon hogs is greater than any of the other breeds. They are easy feeders, and make growth rapidly. The sows are prolific breeders and good mothers. Having good length and depth, they are able to nurse the large litters they usually produce. For crossing upon other breeds of hogs they are very prepotent, stamping the characteristics of the breed upon their offspring. As evidence that the large Yorkshires are suitable for the requirements of pork packers who are catering for the

English trade, I would draw attention to the fact that almost all the Irish pork packers import large numbers of boars and sows annually of the large Yorkshire breed, which they let to farmers free of cost with the understanding that the produce and get of this stock will be sold to them. I have several letters in my possession from the leading Canadian pork packers, each setting forth the fact that the large Yorkshire is the ideal bacon hog for the high class English trade, and this class of hog is now bringing seventy-five cents per hundredweight more than the thick fats on the Toronto and Montreal markets.

Sick Pigs.

M. Holden, Boissevain, Man.: "Having seen so much about sick pigs in The Farmer and other places, I thought I would give my experience with them. I started to winter over eleven pigs during the winter of 1894. I had them penned up quite warm, and fed them on chopped smutted wheat, which I bought at 35c. per bus. The pigs were quite fat, but soon got crippled up, and they would stand and squeal. I went to lift one out of the pen one day and it dropped dead in my arms. Later I was telling a neighbor that it would not pay to raise pigs in this country, and related my experience. He told me he had lost 14 the same way and a neighbor advised him to turn them out and let them have the straw stack for shelter. Then he was to give them nothing to eat for two or three days. The result was he lost no more pigs. The trouble is, such pigs are too much confined and lack exercise. If they had some roots, I don't doubt but they would be all right, at any rate, I have had no trouble where the pigs have a chance to run around. Remove the cause and the effect will soon cease."

Cultivation Questions.

A. C. Wood, Glenlyon, Man.: "1. Would it be too late to break and back-set Brome sod after a crop had been taken off for seed? Would it do to backset the following spring? 2. Would you advise manuring summer fallow?"

Answer.—1. It would be too late to do so in an ordinary season, though it is just possible that in the Dauphin country, with a wet summer, you would have more success in doing so than in Southern Manitoba. You might test an acre or two, unless the weather is very dry. But it seems to us that it would be very unwise to plow up Brome till you cannot help it. If a good coating of manure direct from the stable had been put on that land during winter and broken up by a harrow with the teeth upside down a more profitable crop could be taken off two or three year old Brome than any grain crop can ever be. Is there any sound reason why you should break up Brome grass now?

2. In Glenlyon it would be a great mistake to manure fallow. The land is new and should not need any manure yet. When it does need manure the proper course is to put the manure on stubble through the winter season, spreading as it comes from the stable. Then plow down in May and sow barley on it, to be followed by wheat the next year. If the land is dirty now, plow it after the first crop of annuals has come up and harrow at once. In a fortnight harrow again, seed two or three inches deep with barley and cut that either green or ripe. See "Supplementary Feeds," in last issue.

Ed. Burnell, Strathclair, Man., Jan. 15, 1900:—"Having taken your journal for the last year, I must say that I do not think a farmer could spend a dollar to better advantage than by taking The Farmer."

Secure from Fire

Why keep your valuable papers—Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, Mortgages, Notes, Insurance Policies, Receipts, Etc.—in an old tin box or bureau drawer where they will be destroyed in case of fire, when for \$10.00 we will ship you this GUARANTEED

VICTOR FIRE-PROOF BOX

which will preserve its contents perfectly in the very hottest fire? Write for pamphlet and our new illustrated Safe Catalogue.



Inside Dimensions: 10 in. long, 6 in. wide, 3 inches deep.
Approximate weight, 50 lbs.

KARL K. ALBERT,

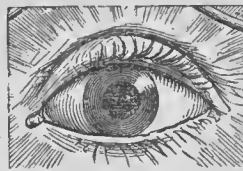
General Agent,
268 McDermot Ave., - - Winnipeg.

IS YOUR EYESIGHT FAILING?

Have you heard of

'ACTINA'

the World's Greatest
Remedy for Cataracts, Ptery-
giums and other diseases
of the eye?



It's a perfect Electric Battery
that prevents Blindness.

**RESTORES EYESIGHT.
NO CUTTING,
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NO RISK.**

There is no need to go blind or wear spectacles. No need to drug or have knife used on eyes, no matter what the form of disease you have, when you can obtain an "ACTINA." It cures Cataracts, Pterygiums, Granulated Lids, Near Eyes, etc. Read our

Open Challenge to the Oculists of America.

We will take any of the patients of the oculists who have been by them given over as incurable, or go into the office of the oculists and take every patient they examine and charge from \$10 to \$50 for treatment; will let the said oculists use in our presence "Actina" pocket battery on each and every one, and the said instrument shall cure every one of a thousand which they cure by their means and 90 per cent. of those they deem incurable, all by the use of one instrument at one cost. If we do not do this we will give \$500 to any charitable institution in America. We have hundreds call on us whose eyes have been ruined by oculists. When shall the people be made to understand the curse of spectacles? When shall we walk our streets without being met by little children wearing spectacles? When shall we cease to see young men and women getting married while wearing spectacles? When shall we cease to see the propagation of the species with half blind eyes? Never until the curse of the oculist is abandoned; when the follies of the optician have been exposed. Here in America oculists are wearing glasses on the streets, opticians are wearing glasses on the streets, doctors are wearing glasses on the streets, and yet there need not be a glass worn on the streets of America if "Actina" was used by the deluded victims of the oculists.

Deafness, Catarrh and all Forms of Diseases of the Head cured without the curse of drugs or unnatural butcheries. Call on us or write us about your case, and be assured that your eyes may be restored to a perfect condition after all the oculists have failed. Trial treatment at office FREE. Consultation FREE.

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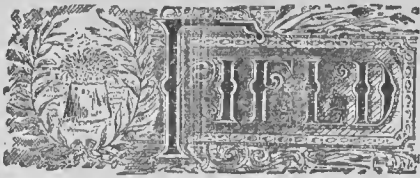
cure Paralysis, Rheumatism and all chronic forms of diseases. These garments are as puzzling to the physicians as is the wonder-working "ACTINA."

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DEPARTMENT 18.

Karl K. Albert,

General Agent Western Canada. **Winnipeg, Man.**
Office: 268 McDermot Av.



Ravages by Grasshoppers.

The exceedingly long spell of fine weather we have enjoyed, while giving the farmers the most favorable seed time they have known for many years, has been just the thing for developing young grasshoppers. Reports reached the Department of Agriculture recently that the grasshoppers had put in an appearance. On learning this, Hugh McKellar, chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture, visited the affected districts, north of Douglas and around Aweme, and found the young grasshoppers present by the thousand. They are worse on light sandy soils, as this class of soil warmed up quickly during the fine weather in April and hatched the bunches of eggs laid in the stubble fields last fall. In some places the young hoppers have been at work since the 20th of April. Around Aweme the farmers are thoroughly frightened, as large areas of wheat have been eaten off and the farmers have not sown their oats because they would furnish so much more food for the grasshoppers.

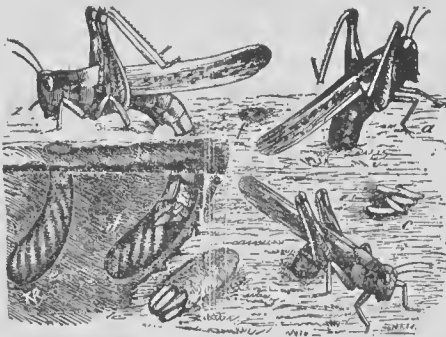


Fig. 1—Rocky Mountain Locusts, in the act of laying eggs. (After Riley.)

In every case visited by Mr. McKellar the source of the trouble has been last year's stubble fields. The eggs were laid the latter part of August and in September in hard ground. Fig. 1 shows how the eggs are laid. Fig. 2 shows what the egg sacs look like and these can be found by any farmer in the stubble field about an inch deep or a little more. The young grasshoppers do not come from the ground; they are now working on, and a little observation will show that they have worked in from adjoining stubble land, or from grass land where they have been living until the wheat was ready. When the eggs hatch in the spring the young insect works his way up the tube and out of the ground. If the land having these egg-pods in it had been plowed deeply last fall all of these eggs would have been buried, and as the young in hatching always work up the tube they would only work deeper into the soil and be smothered.

When the young grasshoppers are out they immediately begin to eat, and grow very rapidly. They undergo several changes. They grow too large for their skins and cast them, five or six times, getting a larger one each time. At first they are small and weak and have no wings. Advantage is taken of this fact by plowing a dozen or so furrows around the stubble field or between it and the growing wheat and the young insects perish before they get to food. Some of the

grasshoppers found working by Mr. McKellar are believed to be the young of the Rocky Mountain Locust, but others are thought to be a non-migratory species. It doesn't matter just now which kind they are, for they all eat, and to stop them eating should be the aim at present, the true name will come later.

REMEDIES.

1. Plow a wide strip around all stubble land at once and then get it all turned under as quickly as possible. Then keep the land free from weeds so that all young

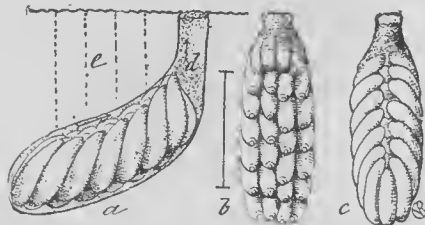


Fig. 2—Egg-mass of Rocky Mountain Locust. (a) from the side, without burrow; (b) from beneath; (c) from above, enlarged. (After Riley.)

hoppers will find no food when they come to the surface and must starve to death. If they get something to eat they will have strength to cross quite a width of plowed land. By plowing around the outside of a field, five or six teams following one another, the young hoppers will be driven in toward the centre and a border put round it that they cannot cross. Make two rounds this way. Then burn off the centre before plowing.

2. If the insects are at work on the growing grain different measures will have to be adopted, although plowing is a good plan here too. It should be done at night when the hoppers are quiet. Start some distance inside of where the hoppers are working and plow out. But once they have got to work and gained strength they will not all be killed by plowing. Or this plan can be followed in day time by plowing a good width around the place where they are working, taking care to be outside the most advanced ones. Spread straw on the centre of the piece, crowd them out to this by plowing and driving them, then burn.

3. A more simple way of working might be for two men to take two ropes, each about 50 feet long, and drag them so that the ropes will be about four feet apart.



Fig. 3—A Hopper-Dozer. (After Riley.)

Now begin inside where they are feeding and drag the ropes towards the portion eaten off and on which straw saturated with coal oil has been placed. The hoppers will jump in front of the rope and be driven out. The second rope will drive out what the first misses. The coal oil will kill them, or the straw can be burned when the whole patch has been gone over.

4. What is called a "hopper dozer" may be resorted to. Figs. 3 and 4 show two forms of hopper dozers. They are of special use on pastures, or land that is not to be plowed up. Fig. 3 shows a very simple form made out of ordinary sheet iron rivetted together. It is two feet broad and 1½ to 2 inches deep. Poles will do for runners and should be put in every three feet. The length can vary from 8 to 10 ft. To the rear is screwed a light

wooden frame carrying canvas 2 or 3 ft. high; this throws them back into the pan. It is drawn by a rope from the two outside runners fastened to a single tree. About a foot in front of the pan a light pole or rope drags on the ground to raise the hoppers. In the pan is put a quantity of coal oil, and the screen is also wet with it. Several of these hopper dozers can be fastened together and a wide strip covered. It is a good plan to have divisions in the pan, as it prevents the oil spilling.

Fig. 4 shows what is called "Anderson's Coal Oil Contrivance." Three light poles four feet long and three or four feet apart serve as runners. Across the front nail a light pole 15 ft. long. To this, and over the runners, slats, four feet long, are fastened with leather hinges; holes are made through the back end to receive the standards, the lower ends of which are fastened to the back ends of the runners. Peg holes in the standards allow the slats to be set at any angle. On the back of the slats another strip 15 ft. long is nailed parallel to the first and to these cotton is tacked and soaked with coal oil. A wire attached to the outside runners and to a single tree will do to draw it with. It should also have a wire, or light pole across the front, to raise the hoppers.

The slightest touch of coal oil seems to be fatal, apparently causing paralysis. Even if the grasshoppers jump into the pan and out again, or touch the screen, it is all up with them. The oil spreads over



Fig. 4—Anderson's Coal Oil Contrivance. (After Riley.)

the body and causes their death. Those caught in the pan represent only about one-tenth of the number killed, so don't be discouraged if you don't find many in the pan. The use of coal oil has another advantage. It leaves an odor in the field which the hoppers do not like and they move to fresh quarters.

5. Poisoned bait is sometimes put out for the hoppers, where stock does not pasture. It is useful in gardens. To 25 lbs. bran add 1½ to 2 lbs. of Paris green or London purple and mix with water enough to form a mash, thick enough to form balls without falling apart when laid on the ground. Frequently cheap molasses is added to the mash and prevents it from becoming too dry. The grasshoppers are fond of it.

6. Sprinkling a strip 10 ft. wide with Paris green in front of where the grasshoppers are working has been found to check them.

The remedies we offer are tried ones, practiced by Professor Luggar, Entomologist of the Minnesota Experiment Station, in fighting grasshoppers.

Elm Creek, Man., May 17, 1900.

To the North West Fire Insurance Co., Winnipeg.

Please allow me to express my sincere gratification for the prompt payment of my claim (of loss by fire) and wishing you a prosperous business in future.

I remain, yours truly,

JOS. WOOD.

Seed Grain Competition.

The donation by Sir William C. Macdonald of \$10,000 for "Progressive Agriculture" has elicited much interest throughout the agricultural districts of Canada, as is indicated by the response from those who are eligible to enter the competition.

The plan which Professor Robertson has arranged for awarding the cash prizes—\$1,250 of which will be divided among the successful competitors in each province—is such as will bring about conditions that will serve as impressive object lessons in the neighborhoods where the plant and seed selection is carried on, during the three years that the competition will last.

The general plans for the work have been widely announced through the courtesy of the press. Many school teachers in rural districts have signified their intention of assisting with the work, and have forwarded the names and addresses of competitors in whose work they will take an interest.

Much encouragement and help can be given by teachers who are interested in the progress of agriculture. Professor Robertson desires that all who contemplate entering the competition will do so before the first of June, 1900, so that the necessary instructions re the work may be forwarded to the competitors before the approach of harvest.

Commission Merchants.

The Elevator Association desires to have the following clause inserted in the new Grain Inspection Act: From and after the first day of September, 1900, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to engage in the business of selling grain on commission, or to receive or solicit consignments of grain for sale on commission in the inspection district of Manitoba, without first obtaining from the warehouse commissioner an annual license, for which he will pay two dollars, to conduct and carry on the business of such commission merchant, and giving a bond to Her Majesty, with sufficient surety for the benefit of persons entrusting such commission merchant with consignments of grain to be sold on commission, in such amount as may be fixed by the commissioner subject to appeal to the minister. If such commission merchant receives grain for sale on commission, said bond shall be conditioned that he faithfully account and report to all persons entrusting him with any grain for sale on commission and pay to such persons the proceeds of any consignments of grain received by him, less the commission earned on account of the making of such sale, and necessary and actual disbursements. If he does not receive grain for sale on commission, the bond shall be conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such commission merchant.

The Farmers' Institute of Portage la Prairie will hold a plowing match this summer.

Angus Mackay, Indian Head, reports: "Our crops so far are doing well, and they generally are the same over the district. Some few fields have suffered from winds, having been sown too shallow. Rain would do good just now, but never before in my experience has there been such a fine spring, whatever the harvest may be."



No Parched Tongue

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BLACK BASS

NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO

RICH and FINE FLAVORED.

DOMINION TOBACCO CO. Manufacturers

MONTREAL.

Increase in
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Assets over Liabilities, Jan. 15, 1900, over \$43,000.
Number of Farmer Members nearly 4,000.

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A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the lowest possible cost to the assured. Doing business under a charter from the Manitoba Government and a license from the Government of the N. W. T.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE FARMERS

STRICTLY CO-OPERATIVE.

Insurance against Windstorms costs 25c. extra per each \$100 for three years.

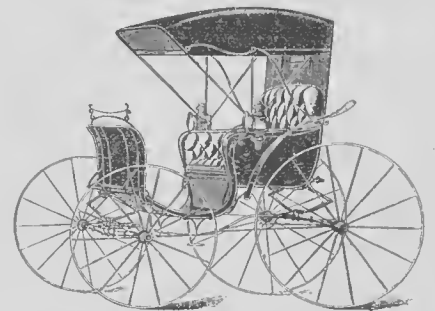
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Address all Correspondence to the Sec.-Manager.

N.B.—To answer the many inquiries, we wish to state that this Company does not insure against Hail, nor is it in any way connected with any Hail Insurance Company.

Carriages

Our lines of **BRANTFORD BUGGIES** this season are specially attractive, and continue to maintain the standard of excellence established in past years. Patent shaft anti-rattlers dispense with the bolt and nut, and are a feature of this year's goods.



Road Graders

The Sawyer & Massey **ROAD MACHINE** has in two short years placed itself in the van of progress for utility and strength, and we shall be pleased to quote you prices.



Windmills and Pumps

We continue to handle the product of the **Aermotor Co.**, Chicago, and request an opportunity to explain them to you.

The Massey-Harris agents represent us, and we shall also be pleased to promptly answer any communications addressed to us.

JOSEPH MAW & CO., Market Sq., Winnipeg.

The Summer Fallow.

By the time this issue is in the hands of our readers they should have all their late seeding finished and be ready for work on the fallow. Work cannot begin upon it too soon now, and as next year's wheat crop depends upon the fallow the work should be well done. If asked their reason for summer fallowing many farmers would say, "to kill the weeds." To many minds this is all they can see in the process and the extent of their knowledge. Others who have been more observing will give an additional reason for the fallow, viz.: to collect a store of moisture for the next year's crop. This is a most important reason in this climate, where the rainfall is so light and so near the margin of successful crop growing.

Besides these two very important reasons for the fallow there is another which our readers will do well to ponder and one which is well worthy their closest attention. This third reason for a fallow is that it promotes nitrification. This is the name given to the process carried on in the soil by bacteria in converting the nitrogen of the humus into nitrates. In his address on clover growing before the Portage la Prairie farmers' institute, Professor Shutt, chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, pointed out what has been known to scientists for years. It is, that of all the foods needed by grains in order to enable them to make growth the three the plants have the most difficulty in obtaining are nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. Of these three wheat has the greatest difficulty in obtaining its supply of nitrogen. This may seem strange in view of the fact that our prairie soil contains so much humus and the humus contains a large amount of nitrogen.

But it has been found that the roots of the wheat plant cannot make use of the nitrogen as it exists in humus, and the humus is the chief source of supply. The roots can take up the nitrogen only as nitrates. Nature has supplied the means of converting the nitrogen of the humus into nitrates. It is done by bacteria, which exist in every fertile soil. Therefore, it should be the aim of every farmer to give these bacteria every opportunity to convert as much of the nitrogen from the insoluble form into the soluble form, or from the form in which the wheat roots cannot use it to a form in which they can. It has been found by experiment that this nitrifying bacteria flourish or work the best at summer temperatures and in a fairly moist soil.

The bacteria cease operations when frost comes and begin again when it disappears and the soil warms up in the spring. Active operation during the summer, however, will be checked by the lack of moisture and if the weeds are allowed to pump the moisture out of the soil and they are then plowed down and the soil allowed to lie and dry out, very little, if any, nitrates will be made and the land has lain idle, sure enough. To get the most nitrates manufactured the fallow should be plowed early, before the weeds have a chance to pump out the moisture. Then the surface should be frequently stirred so as to retain all the moisture possible. Under these conditions the greatest amount of nitrates for next season's crop will be stored up. It is wrong to say, or to think, that the land is idle when summer fallowed. These bacteria are at work preparing the most necessary plant food for the following crop. Give them a fair chance. While doing so you will also store the moisture and kill the weeds, because the best way to clean a soil of weeds is to germinate them, and this can only be done when there is sufficient moisture in the soil.

COPP'S FARMER'S BOILER FOR WOOD.



CAPACITY.	DOOR.	BURNS.
30 Gallons	11 x 14	28 inch
45 Gallons	11 x 14	31 inch
60 Gallons	13 x 16	35 inch

If your Dealer does not handle them, write us direct for prices.

WITH pleasure we draw the attention of our farmers to our excellent, modern FEED BOILER, which is constructed on new lines. It has a strong and well devised Cast Iron Front and Back with bagged out Flue and Collar Top, so as to receive a straight pipe, which is preferable to the elbow attachment.

The sides are made of steel plate with a band at the bottom.

The feed door is large and the body of the Furnace is very roomy, calculated to admit the roughest kind of wood.

The Boiler is designed to set on the ground, or brick foundation.

Without doubt this is the best, cheapest, most economical and practical Agricultural Furnace in the market, already it has commanded a large sale.

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Managed by the Farmers themselves.

During the nine years of its existence, this Company has paid about **ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS** for losses sustained by farmers by hail storms. The assessments have ranged from 12½ cents to 25 cents per acre, which is the maximum that can be charged. The average amount paid for losses has been **\$5.50** per acre for total loss, and at the same rate for partial losses.

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C. J. THOMSON, Farmer, Virden.

F. SCHULTZ, Farmer, Baldur.
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OGILVIE'S New Rolled OATS.

ELEGANT FLAVOR.
FREE FROM HULLS.

Clean, Wholesome, Healthy.

Manufactured under SPECIAL
process.

THE CLEANEST,
MOST COMPLETE
AND BEST OATMEAL PLANT IN
AMERICA.

Cutting Seed Potatoes.

It is interesting to study the various ways in which farmers and gardeners prepare their seed potatoes. The writer has come across those who systematically select the small potatoes and use these for planting; he has known those who secure the largest tubers available and plant them whole, and he has met others who cut their sets so as to have one eye each and those who cut them with half a dozen eyes or more on a set. Now, the question is just which is the best plan to follow. In deciding this point there are a few facts worth reviewing.

It should be remembered in preparing seed potatoes that each active eye is a bud equipped for the sending forth of a new potato plant, and that this new plant must draw its nourishment from the part of the tuber to which it is attached until such time as it has sufficiently developed its roots to draw nutriment from the soil. The man, therefore, who plants small potatoes starts a large family of young plants all from the one centre, with a minimum of food supply in sight and with the prospect of these plants being crowded, both above and below the ground, and of his securing in consequence a large number of small potatoes in the fall. Planting tubers whole, of whatever size, must involve the same crowding of plants, only increasing the chances for strong budding according as the seed potato is a fully developed and ripened tuber. While, however, this is theoretically true, we must admit that under favorable circumstances we have seen some heavy crops of fine potatoes grown from small seed. The chances from this sort of planting are increased where the potatoes are planted in hills, rather than in rows, not too many in a hill, and where plenty of room is allowed for spreading.

There is no doubt that in order to secure the heaviest yield of large, well-formed potatoes from a new variety or from a limited quantity of seed, the large potatoes should be selected and cut to one eye to each set. We note that in the directors' report of the potato growing of the various experimental farms in Canada it is stated that: "the potatoes for planting were cut into pieces from two to three eyes in each, and these were planted in rows 2½ feet apart, the sets being placed a foot apart in the rows." This is about the generally followed plan, and probably it is about the most satisfactory for general planting. It should be remembered that potatoes which have been allowed to sprout heavily before planting have exhausted part of their vigor and are not as good for seed as though they had been kept in a dark, cool place.

The proper preparation of the soil is another thing that has great influence on the crop. To plow deeply and manure in the fall is very important. Land so treated is now in good tilth and any seed, whole or cut, will make a good start in it. In this dry season cut potatoes are liable to go with dry rot and in a wet spring they may perish of wet and cold. Whether the land is too wet or too dry, the safest course is to use whole potatoes the size of hen's eggs. For well prepared land in an ordinary season one fair-sized set is enough to produce a good strong plant bearing good sized tubers.

Jas. Steep, of Indian Head, has invented and patented what promises to be a considerable improvement on the seed drill. It consists of a single coulter and a short, narrow shoe and hoe that deposits the seed behind it in an even channel and can be attached to any drill now in use. It has been tried and proved quite satisfactory in its working.

Summer Fairs.


Shoal Lake—July 17-18.
Carman—July 18-19.
Morden—July 19-20.
Winnipeg—July 23-28.
Brandon—July 31 to Aug. 3.
Moosomin—Aug. 7-8.
Neepawa—Aug. 7-8.
Minnedosa—Aug. 7-8.
Souris—Aug. 7, 8, 9.
Regina—Aug. 8-9.
Strathclair—Aug. 21.

Nelson Bedford, Glencross, Man., is giving up farming and will seek a milder climate to reside in for the future. He has already sold a large proportion of his fine stock.

A new style of cultivator is to be tried on the Perley farm, near Wolesey. The motor power is a gasoline engine. It is designed to supersede the plow in breaking and other work. Its inventor, Mr. Bernhart, is now in the west arranging for a public trial as soon as the weather is favorable.

Brome grass seed is the best paying crop at the Brandon Experimental Farm. Last year the returns from one, two, three and four year old meadows averaged \$85 per acre for seed alone, at 15c. a pound. Besides this there is the hay still left for feed. An interesting fact has been brought to light about the value of Brome hay. In the bottom of a two year old straw stack on the Experimental Farm there is some Brome hay (or straw). It was put out there before its full value as feed was known, and now that the stock have found it they make for it constantly.

C. E. Thompson, Clearwater, Man., Jan. 29, 1900:—"I think The Nor'-West Farmer is undoubtedly the best paper for farmers, and every farmer should take the same. To me it has been invaluable."



In every town
and village
may be had
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Mica Axle Grease

that makes your
horses glad.

Made
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Scrub-Pulling

MADE A PLEASURE BY USING
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With power attachment. One horse has the strength of five. Will draw poplars from 4 in. thick down to a single root, and willows from 3 in. down.

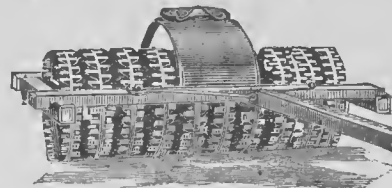
Simple, Efficient, Durable and Inexpensive.

Cut and prices on application to the patentee.
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Here is the Implement that You Want for your Light Soil.

It is used by Progressive Farmers everywhere



THE McCORMICK SOIL PULVERIZER AND COMPRESS FIELD ROLLER.

It crushes and grinds all clods, packs the soil with out making a smooth, hard surface, hence it is not blown away with wind, or washed off with rain; no parts to wear or get out of repair. For particulars, address—

The H.P. DEUSCHER CO., Hamilton, Ohio.

The Farmers' Trading Co., Ltd.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

We handle the widely-known McCORMICK ROLLER.

Every customer speaks in its praise.

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Buy the celebrated PLYMOUTH "CHALLENGER"

BINDER TWINE—once used, always used.

FOR FATTER SHEEP AND MORE WOOL

DIP YOUR SHEEP IN COOPER DIP

BENEFITS THE FLOCK ERADICATES INSECTS AND DISEASE

25 Gall. pkt., 50c.; 100 Gall. pkt. \$2.00; Case for 1000 Galls., \$16.00.

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Is Reliable, Durable
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"BLACK JACK" ROOFING, 3-ply, price
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We furnish with it 2 gals. per square of our As-
bestos Roof Coating (black), 1 lb. of nails and
1½ lbs. of tin caps.

Galvanic Varnish THE GREAT RUST
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A Bad Weed.

By Max D. Major.

One of the worst difficulties the tiller of the soil has to contend within Manitoba is the rapid growth of weeds. The extraordinary fertility of the soil, together with the length of days in summer, cause such a rapid and dense growth that unless continuous and vigorous efforts are put forth they will take entire possession of the ground and almost destroy any crop that is planted. Such weeds as pig weed and all those which are annuals are easily got rid of if there is anything like a fair rainfall. When there are periods of dry weather, however, this is not so easy, as the seed is turned over and over by the cultivator without the seed sprouting, and unfortunately there is no other way of getting rid of them than this.

Among the more difficult kinds of weeds are couch grass, mustard, French weed and shepherd's purse. The last two particularly so because a crop of new seedlings spring up late in the fall and live through the winter. A summer fallow kept up all the season through, especially early and late, with an occasional going over with the hoe to catch the "odd ones," will in time exterminate them, for there is always some rain early or late.

There is, however, another which to the horticulturist or gardener, rather than the farmer, is more formidable than either. That is the purslane, botanical name, *Portulaca Natra*, which in sober Anglo-Saxon means wild portulaca, and a very bad kind of portulaca it is. In appearance it is much like the portulaca of the flower bed, but larger and more creeping in habit, with a very small yellow flower. It is nearly impossible to distinguish between the seed cup and the unopened bud. Its nature is this, that if ever so small a piece of its stem gets into the ground, no matter how dry it is, it will grow. If you lay it in the sun on a board or fence it will continue to grow, perfect and ripen its seed. If frozen it will still ripen its seed. If after three weeks' exposure to the sun it gets into the ground it will grow. If cut off level with the ground it will sprout again. It produces millions of seed in a little cup, shaped like an hour glass, which breaks in the middle, when dry, and when frozen in the fall it will dry a certain amount, the whole cup will fall from the plant and then blow or drift with the snow, sowing its seed by the way.

To the farmer who has plenty of ground it is not formidable, all he has to do is to plough and shortly after to harrow the ground and so on, until October and he will get it under. Not so the gardener, to whom land is valuable. He could, of course, do as the farmer does, but he would have to plough every foot of broken land, and so lose a whole season. How must he proceed then? After many years of hard fighting I have found the following to succeed:—It never begins to sprout until June, so he may plant a crop of potatoes, corn or cucumbers, anything that does not need much hand weeding. The very day he sees any seedlings coming go over it with the cultivator, then put on all the help he has and clean between the rows. If the crop is high enough hill up with the cultivator, if not he must wait until it is, running through occasionally with the horse and

pulling every plant that is any size and carrying it off or burying it, if it has not blossomed. On no account must it be thrown on the ground. A good plan is to tie a sack to each worker's belt and let him drop the odd "specimens" in, then throw them all together in some out of the way place in a heap, when they will rot. Very soon a fresh crop of seedlings will come, when he can run through with the horse and hill up and so on as long as there is room to get through. By doing this he will get ahead of it.

Now, if it so happens, that it gets up and is in bud, it is, of course, much more difficult to handle, but it can be done and only a plough must be used. Above all things have a man go over with a Dutch hoe and pick up every odd specimen he can find. Even late in the summer a growth of late seedlings will appear, if these have not come in flower the first autumn frost in August or September will fix them; but, if in flower, it only increases the evil, for the seed forms and goes on ripening. However, it takes a couple of weeks to dry and one can pick it up and carry it off. This does not cost much. I had a Galician boy who went over a couple of acres in about three days and got the whole thing, and here let me say, that I never got any other man or boy, be he a Briton or any other, who did this so faithfully. I had also four Galician women, who picked it up in the summer and did the hoeing and I never had better work done by any one. One thorough going over like this will about finish this weed unless in a dry season.

It is a bad thing among raspberries, but it can be smothered with old hay. It is very bad among onions, carrots, etc., but if the rows are straight it can be got at with the Dutch hoe, or the wheel hoe. Of course the rows must be hand weeded, but above all things have a basket along and carry it off. When the crop of potatoes is harvested pull the tops first, then pick up and carry off all purslane plants, which will generally be as large as a barrel head, then dig your crop and plough immediately. So with the corn or cucumbers, pull the old stalks or vines and carry all specimens of purslane away before the plough is put in. If these suggestions are followed there will be no trouble in getting rid of this pest.

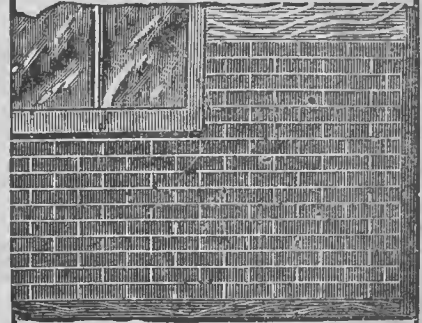
D. Caffrey, at Brandon, is bringing in a shipment of thorn trees from the north of Ireland for trial here. There are very few packers, indeed, who can put up trees to travel so far without injury, and even if they do get here alive, the climate is too extreme. Native thorn was planted by the Red River settlers fifty years ago and if slow is sure.

This spring has been a most unfavorable one for nurserymen. In the first place it was exceedingly short, the warm weather coming on with such a rush that it was almost impossible to get things planted before the buds were bursting into leaves and too late. The time, therefore for planting trees and shrubs was very short and everything had to be done with a rush. In the second place the season has been very dry and cuttings set out weeks ago do not show any signs of growth, and unless rain comes soon the chances are that they will all die, or at the best only a proportion of them will grow. This is a serious matter for a man who is depending for next year's supply upon a lot of newly set-out cuttings. The frost has done but little damage to fruit, though in a few cases we hear that the currant bloom was spoiled.

Raspberries have in many places been ruined for this year's crop.

Our Sheet Steel Pressed Brick

Can't be equalled as a durable, economical, practical covering for buildings



It gives Fire and Lightning proof protection—keeps out winter's cold and summer's heat—is uniformly handsome in appearance—can be most easily applied and costs very little.

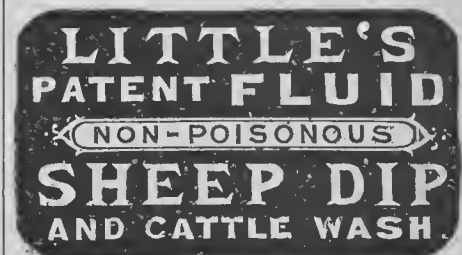
You'll find it most desirable for use in either old or new buildings.

If you're interested,
write us about it.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

TORONTO

When writing advertisers mention the Nor'-West Farmer.



The Original

Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; Cures Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all Insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly. Heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, Ulcers, etc. Keeps Animals Free from Infection.

NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sold in large tins at 75 CENTS. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.**

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

1874

When writing advertisers mention The Farmer.



MASSEY HARRIS CO. LTD.

LARGEST MAKERS OF FARM
IMPLEMENTS IN THE
BRITISH EMPIRE.
Foundation Laid 1874.

No. 7 MOWER IN THE FIELD.

**The Greatest Farmers'
Carnival on Earth**



— IS THE —

WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL

THIS YEAR
JULY 23 to 28. \$35,000 IN PRIZES AND
ATTRactions.

Prize Lists, Illustrated Programme of Attractions and
of the Horse Racing Events sent on application.

A. J. ANDREWS, President.

F. W. HEUBACH, Gen. Manager.



Attractions at the Winnipeg Industrial.

Manager Heubach has just returned from New York, where he has been to secure attractions for this year's Industrial. He claims to have what will be the equal of any fair on the continent. First and foremost, of course, will be a South African war scene, but the details of this are not ready for publication as yet. Calcedo, the King of the Bounding Wire, will give performances on a quarter-inch wire 50 feet high. A Japanese troupe of jugglers, ten in number, will perform most wonderful feats in juggling, many of which are only attempted by Japanese. They work with all kinds of materials, from heavy articles to pieces of paper. They give exhibitions of contortion, balancing ladder perches, pole balancing, foot juggling, equilibristic acts, slide for life, as well as other equally difficult and startling feats. A troupe of aerialists, three ladies and three gentlemen, give a comparatively new act in trapeze work that is said to be very fine. The Moulter Sisters give a performance on the triple horizontal bars with ease and grace and at the same time with fearlessness, doing everything that male performers accomplish. The Halloway trio perform wonderful and sensational feats on the tight wire. The comic side is presented in the Monte Myros, which are said to be A 1 laugh makers. Every one enjoys a laugh and this is guaranteed to make everybody laugh. The Dillworth troupe, eight in number, give marvellous feats in the acrobatic line. Trick bicycle performances, brimming over with comedy, are also to be furnished. There will be balloon ascensions with a lady and gentleman dropping by separate parachutes at once. Besides these there will be an attractive platform performance. Everything is being done to make the attractions for 1900 ahead of anything in the past. The grand stand will be greatly enlarged and the platform moved across the track to immediately in front of the stand.

Latest Improvements at the Ogilvie Mill.

Only a short time back The Farmer gave a sketch of the improvements made in the flouring department of this great mill, which brought its equipment up to the level of the very best milling plants on the continent. For weeks back the mill has been stopped so as to bring the motive power up to the same high standard of excellence. The cost to the company of this last batch of improvements has been about \$75,000.

The engine, specially built by Laurie & Co., Montreal, is of 1,200 horse power, technically known as a Corliss compound condensing engine. The diameter of the steam cylinder is 24½ inches, with 48 in. stroke. The drive wheel is 22 ft. diameter and 6 ft. 6 in. wide, weight 45 tons. The belt working on this wheel is 115 ft. long, 6 ft. wide and 3-ply belting, the largest of the kind on the continent.

Besides the main engine there is supplementary power, including a 300 h. p., to operate the electric light, elevating and other machinery when the principal engine is not working. The whole of this

power is fitted in every detail with the latest and most complete finishing and there are also new pumps and piping. With these improvements the mill can be worked up to 3,000 barrels a day and the business requires continuous running night and day. Only those who have had the opportunity to spend a few hours looking over the manifold adaptations of this splendid equipment can have any conception of the perfection to which modern scientific flour milling has been brought.

Brandon's Big Fair.

The Farmer has been favored with a copy of the 1900 prize list of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association. The energetic manager is to be complimented on the despatch with which he has gotten out his prize list. Exhibitors thus get it in good time to prepare. The principal change in the horse classes has been made in the section for brood mare. The prize money has been increased throughout, but the wording of the section has been changed to read: Brood mare with foal by side. The words "heavy with foal, or proof of having produced a foal," have been dropped. This we think a move in the right direction. A second prize of \$10 has been added for heavy draft, and agricultural teams and the prize money for general purpose team has been increased. Special prizes are added by the Clydesdale Breeders' Association of Canada for best stallion and best female, any age, of the breed, bred in Manitoba.

Great improvement has been made in the Shorthorn prize list. A third prize has been added to all the single sections in both the home bred and the open classes and several new sections. Then the whole list has been duplicated by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, thus making a prize list that should bring out a very large entry.

All the cattle classes show some addition in prize money. The sheep classes show no change. The special by the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association for sow, any age, has been increased to \$10. The class for fat pigs has been changed to bacon hogs, a pen of three being required for both pure-breds and grades, with liberal prizes. The first and third prize money in many of the sections for fowl have been cut 50c.

A capital feature of this year's prize list is the insertion of the prize winners in the different classes last year. Competitors will refer to this with special interest. Along every department of its work this association presents a wonderful contrast to the dead-alive procedure of a dozen years ago. Not content with the very substantial additions made to their buildings last year they contemplate erecting a new central building and lavatories, extending the dairy building and improving the grand stand. In tree planting they have had the skilled help of Messrs. Bedford and Patmore and will soon have very attractive grounds. And last but not least they are to have a spur from the N. P. R. into the grounds, which will prove a much-needed convenience in the transport of exhibits and visitors. With favorable weather Brandon Fair should this season have a very big and well-served boom.

The valuable consignment of pure-bred swine taken into Northern Alberta by the Territorial Government has by latest advices sold well so far and the benefit in improved quality later on will most certainly justify this attempt to improve the breeding stock of the Territories.

Don't Guess At Results.



This man knows what he did and how he did it. Such endorsements as the following are a sufficient proof of its merits.

Oshawa, Minn., Feb. 22, 1898.
Dear Sirs:—Please send me one of your Treatise on the Horse, your new book as advertised on your bottles, English print. I have cured two Spavins and one Curb with two bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure in four weeks.

FRANK JUBERIEN.

Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," book free, or address

DR. J. B. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

A Good Investment.

Sixty Typewriting Machines of the newest and best models represent a nice little sum of money. The investment of the required amount has been made by Mr. W. H. Shaw, Principal of the Central Business College, Toronto, in behalf of the young people who attend his school, by purchasing 50 new Underwood Machines and 10 samples of other standard makes.

The Central Business College is the first Canadian school to adopt the "Touch" method of typewriting, which requires a scientific fingering of the keyboard and the use of all the fingers of each hand. Under the direction of a special teacher, the pupils in this school can scarcely fail to become expert typewriters, and we are not surprised to learn that the graduates of the Shortland Department of this College are always successful in filling the best situations going.

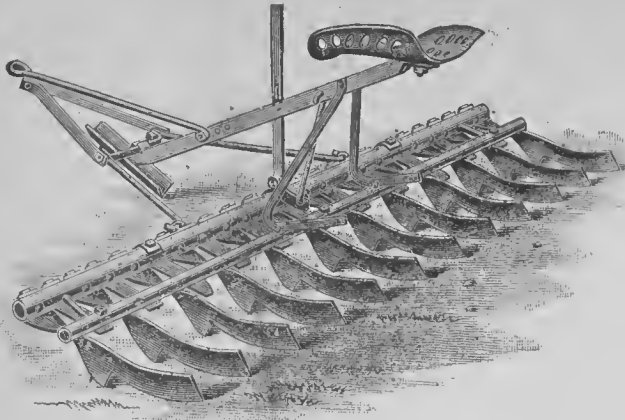
W. H. SHAW, Principal.

La Hispania,
Khedive,
Red Cross and
Polly Perkins } Cigars

Are all guaranteed PURE HAVANA FILLED and will please the most fastidious smoker who appreciates the fine qualities of a genuine Cuban tobacco. Manufactured by

GEO. F. BRYAN & CO.

WINNIPEG.



ACME PULVERIZING HARROW, CLOD CRUSHER AND LEVELER.

Adapted to all soils, all work. Crushes, cuts, lifts, pulverizes, turns, levels in one operation. Made entirely of CAST STEEL and Wrought Iron. PRACTICALLY INDESTRUCTIBLE.

SIZES FROM 3 FEET TO 13½ FEET WIDE.

Cheapest Riding Harrow on Earth.

Catalogue mailed FREE.

I deliver free on board at New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, San Francisco, etc.

ADDRESS **DUANE H. NASH**, SOLE MANUFACTURER
Millington, N. J., or Chicago, Ill.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

The Speight Wagon

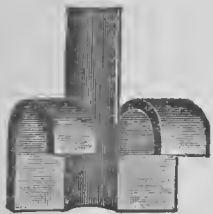


The fact that SPEIGHT Wagons have been made and sold in Canada for sixty-nine years, and that the output for 1899 exceeded all other years, tells the story — Wagons up-to-date, light-running and durable in quality and finish.

DEALERS SHOULD WRITE US FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND HANGER.

THE SPEIGHT WAGON CO., Markham, Ont.

R. McKENZIE,
Distributing Agent, WINNIPEG.



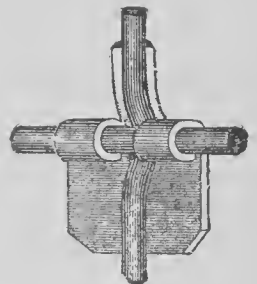
Clamp before being used.

The Manitoba Anchor Wire Fence Co. Ltd.

120 KING ST., WINNIPEG, P.O. BOX 608.

Manufacturers of

Farm & Ornamental Fences & Gates



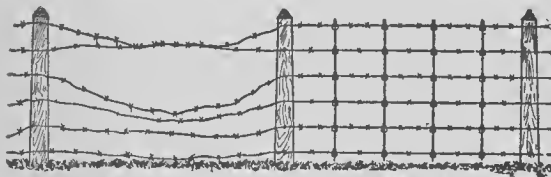
Clamp fastening Upright to Running Wire.

THE ANCHOR WIRE FENCE is the Strongest, Cheapest and most Durable Fence on the market. It is constructed throughout of No. 9 Plain Galvanized Steel Wire; the Steel Clamp securely fastens the running and cross wires, and provision made for contraction and expansion by a self-adjusting Ratchet.

NO BARBS.

NO SAGGING.

POSTS CAN BE SET 33 Ft. APART.



BEFORE.

AFTER.

Showing our system applied to old Barb-Wire Fences.



Our 5-Strand Fence, 5 Uprights to Rod, 2¾ ft. apart.



Our 4-Strand Fence, 3 Uprights to Rod, 4 ft. apart.



Farm Gates 10 to 16 ft. long, hardwood frame, mortised joints

AGENTS WANTED.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

When writing Advertisers mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Western Homes

ILLUSTRATED.

HOW, WHEN AND
WHERE
THEY ARE BUILT.

The Home of Alex. Orr, Ralphton, Man.

In this issue we present our readers with a photo of the house, and also plans of its two floors, built for Mr. Alex. Orr, on the S.W. qr. 6, 12, 23, in 1897, by John Butel-art at a cost of about \$1,600. The house, as can be seen from the photo, is a frame one and a story and a half high. The main part of the house is 20x26 feet. At the eaves it is 14 feet high. Reference to the plan of the first floor will show how the house is laid out. The dining room is a fine large room with a bay window, and is connected with the parlor by an archway. In the rear is the kitchen, 16x16, with a veranda on each side and a woodshed in the rear of it. We would think the woodshed would have been more complete and useful if there had been a door connecting

Painting Old Buildings.

Many farmers are deterred from painting their old buildings because of the difficulty it presents. The following experience given by a correspondent in the Country Gentleman bears on this point and is so valuable we reproduce it for the benefit of our readers:—

"The painting of an old building presents some difficulties that are not encountered in a new one. The wood has become so dry that an unreasonable amount of oil is required to fill it. Further, the rough surface is exceptionally hard on brushes. To overcome this, a painter would size the surface—that is, go over it with hot glue water. I painted a building once, two sides of which were new siding and the third very old siding. The new work got two coats of lead and



The Home of Alex. Orr, Ralphton, Man.

it directly with the kitchen. It may have this, but the plans furnished us do not show it. Opening off the kitchen is a back stairway leading to the rooms above. The upper part of the house is divided into five bedrooms, two above the kitchen and three above the main part of the house. The large closet at the head of the front stairs is a good idea, and in building attention should always be paid to securing as many of these as possible; in fact, a bedroom is hardly complete without a good closet. The house is heated by a furnace in a special room in the cellar. Then, besides this, there is the usual room for storage of vegetables. With this good house and trees surrounding it as they do to give it more of a home-like look, Mr. Orr has, indeed, a lovely home.

Jos. Kaye, Fairville, Assa., writes:—"The Nor'-West Farmer is a valuable paper to the farmer. All western farmers should take it. I for one would not like to be without it."

When you go to Brandon, put up at the Palace Hotel. D. W. Beaubler knows how to treat you well.

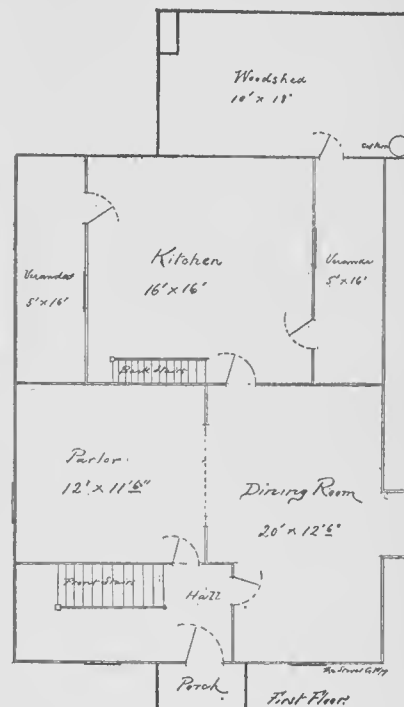
E. Berday, North Portal, Assa., Feb. 24th, 1900, says:—"I am well pleased with The Farmer and would not do without it for three times the price, for it is the farmer's friend."

oil, and the third was first gone over with a sizing of glue water and whitening, and then one coat of lead and oil; and today, probably twenty years later, the third side is in the best state of preservation. As to the quantity of glue used, I couldn't say, but know that the glue water was very thin, and enough whitening added to give it the consistency of paint. I applied it with a whitewash brush. I believe the sizing sometimes peels, but that was my first and only experience, and it worked all right. If the wood is dry to begin with, and the sizing is applied hot, I think no trouble will be experienced."

"Some Common Ontario Weeds," is the title of an 80-page bulletin issued by the Ontario department of agriculture. The descriptions are by Professor F. C. Harrison and the illustrations are drawn by Norman Ross, B.S.A. About three dozen of these weeds are figured and described. The work is well done, the drawings especially being very true to nature. This bulletin should be very useful to every farmer and we may be able to reproduce a few of the most interesting portions.

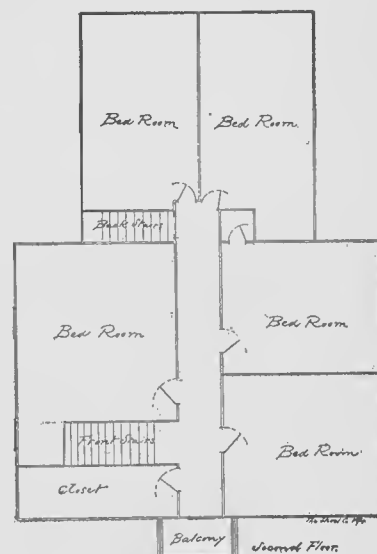
An Enduring Whitewash.

The enduring whitewash used in all departments of the United States Government, where such a preparation is needed is thus made:—Take a half bushel of un-



Ground Plan.

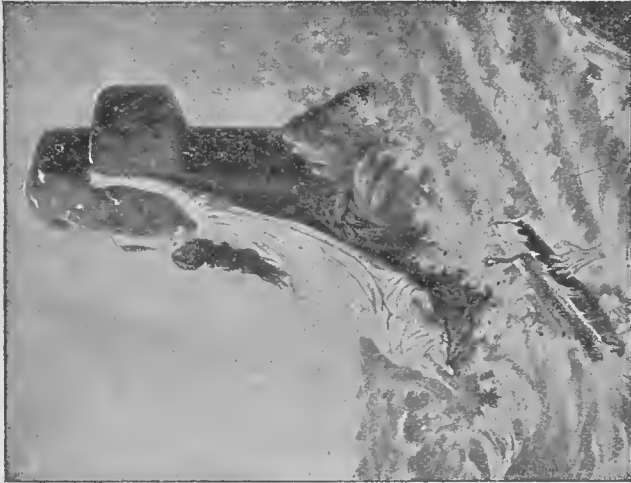
slaked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot; half a pound Spanish whitening and one pound of glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water, and then hanging over in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand a few days covered from dirt. It should be



Chamber Plan.

applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a portable furnace. It is used by the U. S. government to whitewash light-houses. A pint of this mixture, if properly applied, will cover a square yard, and will be almost as serviceable as paint for wood, brick or stone, and is much cheaper than the cheapest paint.

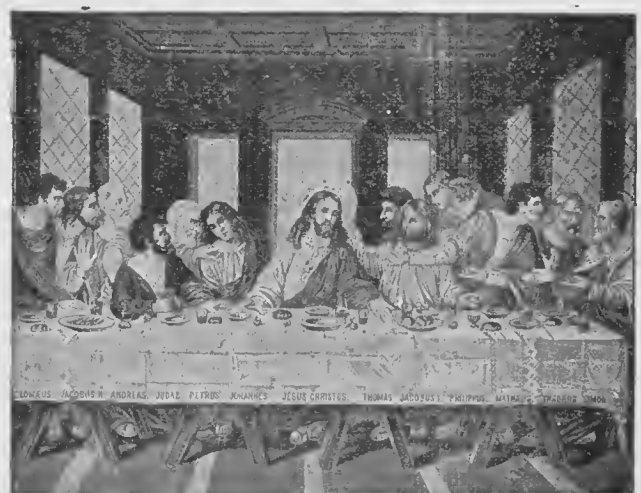
FREE FOR ROYAL CROWN SOAP WRAPPERS



Size 20 x 16 inches.



For 25 Wrappers Each.



Any one of the above beautiful new pictures mailed free for 25 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, or for 50c. extra you can have the same framed in elegant gilt frame, 3 in. moulding. If the framed picture is sent, you pay express charge. We have a large lot of other pictures, and large list of books, a full list of which will be sent by mail on application. Address—

THE ROYAL CROWN SOAP CO. - - WINNIPEG.

MENTION 'THE NOR'-WEST FARMER' WHEN WRITING.



The Modern Casabianca.

The boy stood on the back yard fence,
Whence all but him had fled.
The flames that lit his father's barn
Shone round him o'er the shed.
A bunch of crackers in his hand,
Two others in his hat,
With piteous accents loud he cried,
"I never thought of that!"
The flames, flew wide, flew thick, flew hot,
They lit upon the brat,
They fired those crackers in his hand,
And e'en those in his hat.
There came a burst of thunder sound—
The boy! Oh, where was he?
Ask of the winds that strewed around
His fragments on the lea!
A top, a knife, three marbles and
Some fish-hooks and some yarn—
The relics of that dreadful boy
Who burnt his father's barn!

—Vim.

White Things.

Close up to the florist's window, his little fists grasping the rail, stood the diminutive Billy.

He was feasting his hungry eyes on pots of flowers nearly covering the mossy alcove. Yes; even his eyes were hungry. Yet the pinched boy cared nothing that his breakfast had been something less than scant. He was used to it. He had stood a little off from the window at first, watching the wonderful lilies and delicate a-leas, then had gradually gone nearer until now his gaze was going from bloom to bloom among the smaller tufts of flowers placed between the stately lilies.

They were all white. That was the great wonder in Billy's eyes. Beyond, on the counter, and standing on the floor, the boy could see gleams of white amidst the glossy green, and here, filling the wide, deep window-recess, only a great square of plate glass between them and his frail little face, were all these white things.

"Je-ru-sa-lem crickets! ain't they white, though?" said Billy to himself.

He had come up from lower districts, where nothing was white. Grime, dirt and all unsightly surroundings had greeted his eyes when he awoke that Saturday morning. He was a very grimy, dirty, unsightly little boy himself.

"Well, I never seen such whiteness," he observed again.

How long Billy would have stood there, thinking nothing of the damp pavement, who can tell? But after taking several glances outside and seeing the queer little features pressed against the glass, a clerk went to the door and said brusquely, "Here, boy, move on there!"

Billy moved on a little, but as the moments flew by and the crowd increased on the busy street he moved back again, and his fascinated eyes were once more fixed on the white things. This time the men inside were too much occupied to notice the little forlornity, and he stood undisturbed, balancing first on one cold foot, then the other, yet never giving a thought to being tired. Morning advanced and the throng increased with it.

"Shouldn't wonder but I might slip in along o' the rest and take a peek inside," soliloquized Billy.

It was a very busy day "inside." Tomorrow would be Easter, and everything not already engaged was being disposed of

The Latest, The Newest The Best.
GOLD STANDARD
INDIA-CEYLON-PACKAGE TEAS
½ & 1 lb Lead Packets - 3 & 5 lb Tins.
CODVILLE & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS WINNIPEG?

THIS BRICK HOUSE
IS BUILT ON A

Concrete Foundation

FOUNDATION BUILT WITH

THOROLD CEMENT.



Residence of W. Thomas, Mount Brydges.

READ WHAT MR. THOMAS SAYS:

Mount Brydges, Ont., December 8th, 1899.

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE,
Manufacturers Thorold Cement, THOROLD, ONT.

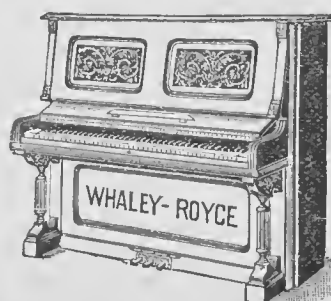
Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to give you my testimonial to the good quality of your Cement. I cannot speak too highly of its good qualities. I might say if I was putting up any more buildings I would certainly use it again. You can use this testimonial as much as you wish.

Yours very respectfully,

W. THOMAS, Mount Brydges.

FOR FREE PAMPHLET WITH FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS—

ESTATE OF **JOHN BATTLE** THOROLD, ONT.



The Whaley-Royce Pianos

Are examples of all that is the LATEST and BEST in the REALM of PIANO CONSTRUCTION, and are now recognized throughout the Dominion as the highest type of Piano making.

EVERY INSTRUMENT GUARANTEED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Correspondence invited, Catalogues and Prices furnished on application. Terms to suit the most modest incomes.

WHALEY, ROYCE & CO.,

158 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.

192 Bannatyne Ave. East, WINNIPEG.

with a rapidity that made the florist and his assistants smile and exhibit pleasing urbanity, as prices ranged high and sales were swift and uninterrupted.

"All gettin' white things," ruminated Billy, as he glided in. The boy never thought of such a thing as touching any of the flowers grouped everywhere. Had they lain loose, close to his little soiled paw, he wouldn't have pilfered one. It wasn't in him. He had never owned a flower in his life. More than once he had stared at them at a safe distance, and without knowing it had admired them with all his unlightened little soul. But in an unthought-out way he realized they were not for him.

Pretty soon he became engrossed in watching the deft way in which the flowers were covered with shining white paper, cornucopia-shaped, and handed over to the buyers. He had stationed himself partially back of a large tub from which reared a tall, full-leaved rubber tree, keeping his little form well concealed from the men behind the counter. Now, in his eagerness to watch the despatch with which customers were supplied, he leaned forward, forgetting every other sensation in the pleasure of seeing so many white things, look where he might. The marble counter was white, the paper white, the flowers white.

"Jimminy!" whispered Billy, "I wonder if them biggest white flowers has names! My eye! but there's lots of 'em!"

He shrank away into his overlarge jacket as a clerk went into an inner apartment and began bringing out some pots of Easter lilies. The man went and came several times without seeing Billy. He was so small and dark anyone might have looked that way without distinguishing him from the dark background of the rubber tree. But he again leaned forward.

"Do you see that little beggar by that tree?" one breezy girl said to another, as she spied Billy's queer little figure and peering eyes.

"Goodness! what a looking child!" replied her mate. "What do you suppose brought such a little heathen to a place like this?"

"Perhaps he likes flowers, if he is just a little bunch of rags," carelessly replied the first speaker.

Their interested looks attracted the attention of a gentleman who was waiting to be served. The corners of his eyes immediately relaxed in a smile of amusement as he caught sight of the quaint and curious atom, who, had he been clad in the garments of the avenue instead of those of the alley, might possibly have passed for a human flower. The laughing gaze of the gentleman attracted in turn the attention of one of the men behind the counter.

"Come now, young man, you just tramp!" he called out, but not too loudly, because ears polite were listening.

Billy's wistful eyes ranged the entire place with the experienced sweep of the gamin; the rear part, the main store, the counter, the floor, all were included in the hungry, parting stare.

"O for Lord's sake, do give that child a flower!" said the gentleman, half sobering. "Here," and he caught up a great superb lily lying by itself on some damp white wadding.

"O, if you please, sir," remonstrated the clerk, "that's a rare specimen we were saving for a single sale."

"Well, I don't care if it is," was the good natured reply. "That little wild shoot shall have one fine specimen if he never has another. Here, Mr. Huckleberry," he called jovially, "now hug this right up; it's yours; see if you can hold on to it." Billy recoiled. "It's white," he said. "Of course it's white!" laughed the gentleman; "you didn't expect an Easter lily was going to be anything but white, did you?"

Billy looked at his hand—such a thin,

pitiful, unwashed little thing—smiled shyly in the genial good face above him, then half reluctantly took the pure emblem of spirituality and immortality.

Incongruous? Ah, God! how incongruous! But the child was gone, the white flower in his hand.

"Most a shame to give a lily like that to such a case as him," said the salesman, evidently not very well pleased.

"I'm going to pay for it, my friend," returned the unperturbed man who had given the lily away.

"That ain't the idea," protested the clerk; "'t isn't my place to find fault, only that was about our best, and I'd liked to had it appreciated, that's all."

"I thought it was," was the smiling reply.

A minister? O no; just a kind hearted business man, in a hurry to buy a few white flowers to send to a sick friend. His purchase was soon made, and, in connection with Billy's flower, paid for.

At a near corner the child had stopped to devour with great, happy eyes the spotless lily it about staggered him to think was his very own.

"Where did you get that?" demanded a severe voice, at which Billy jumped.

"A genl'man gin it me up there to the flower shop," stammered Billy.

"No, he did not," promptly replied the voice, that of a tall, large framed man, habited in a dark coat with brass buttons.

Billy got no further than a glance at those appalling buttons before breaking down utterly. "I'll—I'll carry it back," he faltered.

"Yes; we'll go back and prove your little crime right away," said the policeman, blandly.

The gentleman, who had just paid for his double purchase, was emerging from the florist's when the burly man in uniform with his infinitesimal "arrest" in tow, essayed to enter.

"Here, what's this!" he demanded, a fierce glint darkening his merry eyes.

"Oh, a petty larceny of a fine, valuable lily, I take it," replied the officer.

"No such thing!" said the gentleman. "I gave the little lad that flower. Strikes me you gentlemen of the law are surprisingly active in detecting the fancied thefts of infants. Why didn't you hear what the little fellow had to say?"

"Well, now, you're uncommon gen'rous," said the policeman, incredulously. "He said somethin' 'bout it's bein' given him at the flower store; but who was goin' to believe a touchin' little story like that, and the florists all the time complainin' how their flowers disappears? Then you really bought it and give it to such as that?"

"Is it so unheard-of a thing?"

"Oh, entirely! Never knew such a piece of unheard-of-ness before!" And the policeman strode laughingly away.

"Please," began Billy, in a little, weak voice and holding up the lily in a pathetic way, "I can't keep it; it's too white; thank 'ee, but it's too white for me."

"My child, that's an Easter lily," said the gentleman. "Don't you know what that means?"

"No!" very simply.

"I'll be blest if I know myself the way I ought to," said the gentleman, in a soft aside. "Now, how can I best give the mite an idea of it?" But Billy had fallen at his feet.

Ordinarily the hurried man would have handed the child over to the policeman pacing at the corner. But the little face, alas! white now as the flower, still clutched in his uncertain clasp, had some reminder of the Christ in it, and the gentleman went himself in the herdic which bore the street child to the hospital.

"I don't think, sir, there's anything of him to come to," said the examining physician, in a matter-of-fact way. "The boy is

starved, half-frozen, and I suppose was literally scared to death."

"I'll drop in to-morrow," said the gentleman. "Meantime, take good care of the little fellow—now do!"

"Why, certainly we will," the doctor said heartily.

To-morrow—Easter Sunday—the gentleman whose spasmodic benevolence had first pleased then conquered poor Billy, stood by a little white cot. Everything was white, the bed itself, the neat coverings. The majestic lily lay close to a sweet little face, just as white and spotless and innocent as the lily's own.

"He said a strange thing just before he put out," smiled a young attendant, who really had cared very kindly for Billy.

The gentleman turned an inquiring face. "He said: 'I'm gettin' all white; I like white things. I'm goin' to be all white—and stay so!'"

The next day, in conversation with half a dozen others, the gentleman was discussing the sober little affair. "Perhaps that rarest lily of them all helped the little fellow into heaven," he concluded.

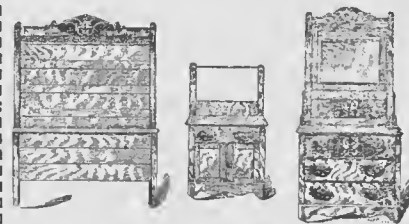
"Of course the child is better off," observed a thoughtful looking man. "Yet it must be every little life serves some wise purpose."

The merry eyes of the first gentleman drew up with a creeping smile. "I suppose our good mothers would say we might take a lesson just now in whitening our own lives, and helping to those of others."

"That was the grand exponent of the entire Christ life, I take it," promptly added an alert gentleman of scrupulous appearance. "And if Easter teaches anything, it teaches of a new, fresh, white life. You see, we've all got to enter the kingdom of heaven just as that little Billy did, white—all white."—Transcript.

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A Cowboy from the West.

Yes, stranger, you've jest hit it I'm a cowboy from the West,
Which I haven't told to no one, an' I can't see how you guess'd.
Saw my father down at dinner? No; you've seen no dad of mine,
For I lost that nat'ral anchor to the Sioux, in sixty-nine,
An' I was left at ten a driftin', like a boat without a crew,
Or a tumble-weed before the wind, whichever way it blew.

Oh, I 'low I've been successful, in an unpredendin' way,
An' needn't have no terrors for that comin' rainy day;
An', not bein' any worried 'bout this world's tog an' gear,
Thought I'd come thro' with the shipment, an' see the sights this year.

Well, it does seem rather thrillin' to hear the mighty roar
Of this cataract of people, that almost seems to pour
Like water through a canyon when the warmin' breath of June
Has loosened natur's shackles, an' the streams are all in tune.
An' them cars, that bob an' shiver as they come down in a string,
Seem floatin' on the surface, like driftwood in the spring;
An' yender stately buildin' looks jest like some fancy freak
Of time at carvin' fretwork round some isolated peak—
An' the streamers floatin' o'er it, as they gently rise an' drop,
Might pcease as summer lightnin', playin' round a mountain top.

What! Me afraid of sharpers? No; I've seen 'em thicker'n dew
On the grass in early mornin', when the West was fresh and new,
An' dudes, an' all such cattle as wear glasses on their eyes—
When they didn't really need 'em, jest to make 'em look more wise—
Were like the seed a-blowin' when the cottonwood's in bloom,
Comin' after easy money, when the West was on the boom.

Tried their hand at cattle-raisin', but found it didn't pan
Like holdin' public office, at so many "plunks" per man;
So they've mostly gone an' left us—some wiser for their pains,
An' got themselves appointments as doesn't call for brains,
The sharpers, too, 've departed, an' given up the race
Fer the streets of Eastern cities, their nat'ral breedin' place;
Fer they couldn't stand the pressure with the lesson fully learned,
That the West don't lavish bounties—save where they're justly earned.

What's that you say, my little man? Want a penny, do you, bey?
Here's a dollar for you, sonny; jest blow yerself to-day.
An' another poor relation!—a little miss, this time—
One askin' for a penny, and another for a dime.
Father killed in railroad riots, mother dyin' of despair,
None to ease life's weary burden, not a soul on earth to care.
Now, the critter's likely lyin', yet the story may be true;
Hardly worth the risk denyin'—Here's a daver, sis, for you.

Holy Moses! still another? Workin' of a snap, I guess.
Does seem funny 'mid such plenty there should be so much distress!
Seems strange to talk of poverty where wealth is piled so high
That there's scarcely room to store it 'twixt the solid earth and sky.
Got buncoed? Lost yer money, an' a hundred miles from home?
No one in the city knows you? Well, that's kinder tough, I own;
An' it's only jest a trifle, a ten'll do, I'm sure.
When you're ready to repay it—well, jest give it to the poor.

A foolish waste of money—almost wicked, and a sin?
Think they ort to be discouraged? Now, I can't somehow begin—
Long's I feel a thrill of pleasure to see the dull eyes flash,
From souls said to be immortal, at the touch of needed cash.
As to which are worth the savin', 'tain't for you nor me to judge—
Denyin' 'em on that score, is the cheapest kind of fudge.
That they're feller human critters, is plain enough to see:

They suffer or are joyous, jest the same as you an' me.
Christ tramped the dusty highway; Pilate sat upon a throne.
Don't usurp the right o' choosin'; let the Lord select His own.
An' remember words o' wisdom that onct a poet said:
"What you give away while livin', is all you'll keep when dead."
Let work that's for the Master be done in the Master's way;
Who does the part he might do, ain't got no time to play.

Do I ever go to meetin'? Well, I've naught to brag on there—
Guess I'd be a fourteenth-rater at reelin' off a prayer.
Would I like to hear you lecture on divinity of man?
Well, stranger, not this evenin', for I think I know your plan;
You're a consarned bunco-steerer, an' you think I'm just the chap
To follow, like a sucker, into some well-baited trap.

What! you call yourself a preacher? Now that makes me kinder wroth—
For a man that talks like you do pretendin' to the cloth!
Now, don't get too excited, nor don't call me a brute,
For I'm apt to lose my temper, an' bust ye in the snoot.
Oh! You can't hold in your ginger, eb—you're bound to have a row?
Friend, I'm leamin' right to'ard yer, guess we'll git together now.

Well, if that ain't a corker as would make a man feel tough—
To think that bunco-steerer was a preacher, sure enough!
He's a libel on the callin', though it's all the same in law,
An' I got a hundred dollars fine for bustin' of his jaw.
Now, it ain't so much the money, but I 'low it's some disgrace;
Yet, ther's somethin' mighty soothin' 'bout spillin' such a face!

Yes; I'm homesick for the mountains, an' I guess I'll journey hence,
Where holdin' out for poor folks ain't a finable offence;
For, som'how, I don't hold no cards in Miss Chicago's game—
Got buncoed by her justice, though perbaps 'twas me to blame.
Nor could I feed ber hungry, nor dry the fallin' tears
Of the victims of her greatness—not with fifty loads of steers.

—By E. P. Jaques, in Northwest Magazine.

Our American Breakfast.

It is no uncommon thing to find among our acquaintances that many persons, when asked as to the kind of breakfast they eat, reply that they either eat none at all or only drink a cup of coffee or tea. It is true that the ordinary American breakfast is calculated to strike terror in the minds of the average European, and French people would be appalled at the idea of eating a beefsteak or a couple of chops the first thing in the morning; and yet it is a great mistake to commence the day without a good meal as a foundation. It may have been noticed by those who have no appetite for breakfast that even if hungry on retiring it is an exception to have a feeling of hunger on awakening in the morning. It is probable that during the sleep the functions of digestion being in abeyance the stomach contracts, and this is probably why some persons cannot eat late at night. The empty stomach, having no function to perform, contracts itself, and in the morning requires some little stimulation to begin its daily work. This is why so many, especially invalids, cannot take a heavy breakfast. For those who can do it, it is a good plan to drink a little cold water on rising. It washes out the stomach, takes away any mucus that may have collected there in the night, and stimulates the digestive glands to give forth their secretions and prepare for that important act, digestion.

Has a good delivery—The letter carrier.

Humorous.

"You make me tired," as the fellow said to the steel.

"Rubber!" squeaked the axle when the modern wheel turned around.

A new seat-riser is all the better if it enables the dealer to raise the price of the buggy.

Careless dealers have had the prospects of a sale dashed to the floor because the dash was already there.

Buggies have no stockings, but there is usually something new in boots about the time Santa Claus makes his annual visit.

"This is what we call a wing dash," said the dealer, laying his hand upon one, large and elaborate. "It looks pretty fly," replied the customer.

"Would you prefer a three or four-bow top?" asked the dealer of a rich farmer's daughter who was selecting a buggy for her best young man's Christmas gift. "I think one beau will be sufficient," she replied, blushing furiously.

She—I wouldn't be silly, Algy, if I were you. He—Of course not, but not being me, you can't help it.

"My husband," said Mrs. Selldom-Holme, "is always preaching economy, and I have to practice what he preaches."

Browne—A recent musical composition is called "The Bicycle March." Towne—I suppose it's written in handle-bars!

"Papa, what is the color they call invisible blue?" "It is the blue on a policeman's uniform when there's a row on hand."

Inquiring Child—Papa, why do people cry at weddings Papa (abstractedly)—Most of them have been married themselves.

She—I don't like the preachers who read their sermons from manuscript. He—I do. If a man writes his sermons he is more likely to realize their length.

The spider may spin a silken thread
And consider the spinning play,
But he can't spin a top to save his life,
'Cause spiders ain't built that way.

BOXES

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A Boy's Adventure With a Panther.

When my father moved to the north-western part of the great State of New York, less than half a century ago, that section was little more than an unbroken wilderness.

Late one afternoon in the latter part of April, I was sent by my father to the wagon, which had been left in the woods at the south end of the clearing, to get a peck measure. I took the rifle with me, of course, but left it leaning between the spokes of one of the wheels while I climbed into the wagon to get the peck measure.

As I was groping about for this article, I heard a rustling sound somewhere outside the wagon, and stopped to listen. The horses were not tethered near by, as they sometimes were, father having them on the harrow that afternoon; so the sound could not have been made by them.

As I crouched in a stooping posture, looking out through the end of the wagon cover, every sense alert, there fell plainly upon my ear the sudden sharp swish of a released branch, and the next instant some heavy body alighted on the wagon top with a force that almost made me scream with terror. There was a loud scratching, scrambling sound over my head, and the canvas swayed and crumpled under the weight that was moving upon it.

I gave one terrified, upward glance and saw, thrusting through the strong duck fibre, the long, curved yellow claws of some wild creature.

The truth flashed upon me in a moment. It was a panther we had heard screaming about the clearing for the past few nights, of which my father had specially cautioned me to beware. The fierce creature, having followed or scented me, had dropped down upon the wagon top.

His claws, going back into their sheath as he lifted his paws, pierced in new places when set down again. His steps were short; he was moving cautiously, probably because he was surprised to find the wagon cover much less firm than he expected. But, doubtless in a few moments more he would be scrambling over the edge of the canvas in pursuit of his prey.

It was a terrible situation. Cut off from my rifle, unarmed and alone, with apparently no chance of retreat or hiding, caught like a rat in a trap, what was I to do?

For a moment or two, while I stood in bewildered suspense, my brain whirled like a top; but it was the swift spinning of intelligence, for in that moment I had a thought, an inspiration, which thrilled me with the most exquisite feeling of relief I had ever known.

There was the hollow wagon seat with its lid-cover — a hiding place just about large enough for a boy of my size, with a little squeezing and doubling up. How thankful I was, at that moment, that I was an "undersized" boy who had not yet got his growth!

In a twinkling I had swept the blankets off the seat-cover, raised the lid and jumped in. Just as the cover was closing upon my head I saw the fierce face of the panther peering over the edge of the canvas: the next instant he had leaped down and was sniffing about the place of my concealment. I could hear the lithe body brush over the seat, as the creature leaped from side to side in vain search of his expected prey.

If ever a boy was frightened, literally, almost to death, I suppose I was that boy. Within an inch of my face were the fierce, white fangs of the most dreaded wild beast of our American forests.

The keen hissing sniffs of his nostrils, pressed against the crack of the seat cover, seemed to almost stir my hair, and the rat-

tle and scratch of his claws on the tough wood made me fairly shiver from head to foot.

Fortunately, there was a strap-loop on the under side of the seat cover, made for holding a small axe, and to this I clung with the energy of desperation, resisting every effort of the panther to "nose" the cover up or to get his claws beneath it. If it had not been for this strap my fate would have been settled very quickly, but by its aid I was enabled to keep the cover drawn tightly down and prevent the panther getting either snout or claws beneath it.

I had no idea how long I remained pinned down in that old wagon seat, pulling on the strap for dear life. It seemed like ages, though really it must have been a comparatively short while.

Luckily for me, my brother had occasion to follow after me for something which my father had forgotten to bid me bring, and I could not have been in my close and narrow prison more than fifteen or twenty minutes before I heard the panther leap again upon the wagon-top. Then, nearly fainting from suffocation, I raised the seat cover the merest crack and drank in a breath of fresh air. How sweet it was! It seemed as if nothing were ever so delicious. Then I heard my brother's step, heard him call to me. Raising the seat cover and thrusting out my head, I cried:

"Look out, Will! There's a panther around. Get hold of the rifle as soon as you can."

I heard the rifle caught up from between the spokes of the wheel, heard the sharp click of the hammer, and held my breath. Next instant the rifle's whip-like crack sounded in my ears. There was a loud rustle of branches and another heavy thud on the wagon-top. After that the canvas did not move. It was indeed dead weight that rested upon it.

Very pale and trembling was the boy who crawled down over the wagon-wheel and dropped exhausted on the ground.

"You poor little shaver!" cried Will, taking me in his arms. "But look up there."

I did not dare to look. I knew that Will had shot the panther while he was crouching in the tree over the wagon. I knew that the great, fierce creature was now stretched dead across the wagon-top. But after what I had been through, I could not raise my eyes to look at him. — Paul Pastnor, in Yonth's Companion.

He Was a Tenderfoot.

He came inter our camp from God knows where—

A little, sawed-off, pink-an-whitely feller—
Wore ridin' pants, the same's the jockeys wear;

He was a dude—I never seen a sweller,
His shirt was hard-boiled, an' his manners too;

His hair was oiled an' parted i' the mld-dle;

His hoots was shiney, ladies' size an' new;
His voice was squeaky like a bad-played fiddle.



Some Beauties, grown in the West.

In his left eye a pane o' glass was screwed;
His collar stood up like a whitewashed palin';
His moustache stuck out stiff like it was glued,
Which with them dudes 's a commin sorter fallin';
His cigarettes was gold-tipped, an' his rings
Was diamonds—real, big shiners from away-back;
His spurs was plated—little hits o' things—
With rowels that wouldn't tickle a baby grey-back.

He was a stranger ter cow-camp, 'twas clear,
Tho' on most other things he was well-posted.

He talked of "bullock" when he meant a "steer";

Asked if the "cut" was mos'ly boiled or roasted;

Wanted ter know where our "revolvers" were,
An' if we'd bin in alry cow-boy battle.
An' if we shot up towns when on a tare,
An' why we hadn't whips ter drive the cattle!

A tenderfoot he was, an' no mistake—
Green as a bunch of under-ripe bananners;
An' yet in some ways he was wide-awake;
As we foun' out, fer all his dudish manners.

But at the first we lowed ter take him down,
Bel'n tender. ('Tis a puncher's way o' doin'.)

So we invited him ter see aroun';
He fell right in, like hungry men ter chewin'.

We reckoned he could ride; he answered,
"When

I'm home I never condescend to walkin';
An' we felt sure we'd catch a sucker then:

'Twasn't the first time we had heerd seeh talkin'
An' yer may take it as a gener'l rule
That when a feller blows about his ridin',
An' hasn't learned it in the broneho school,
His style may be correct, but 'tain't ahd-in'.

So we jes' ropes him out of' Reelfoot Pat,
A paint he was, of most amazin' color—
As quiet ter look at as an o' house cat,
An' with an eye as dull as mud an' duller;
But who was most deceivin' in his way,
Bel'n more'n half a reg'lar outlaw really;

He hadn't had saddle on him since day,
A year before he'd did for Charley Neeley.

He stood there, still as any milk-pen cow,
An' let bissell he saddled by the greener;
An' of the two a stranger would, I vow,
Hev picked the man out as by far the meaner,

But jes' as soon's he feels the feller's weight,
He lays his ears hack, tail ter rump a-clinkin'.

Snorts once in warnin' of his comin' gait,
Bows up his hack an' starts his head a-slingin'.

Then came the circus. Up as high's the moon

He jumped a-bellerin'—blt the groun' stiff-jointed;

Fence-rowin', too, an' that's no easy tune

Ter dance to on a back that's worse nor pointed,

We know'd an' looked for that blamed tenderfoot

Ter hit the groun' a-cussin' an' a-crawl'n'.
His spurs were playthings—mulcy tree ter boot—

An' that's no rig ter ride a horse that's bawlin'.

But that there dude, he did it—'tain't no lie—

Sat on that horse as if he'd always been there.

Lord! what a seat an' grip of knee an' thigh!

It was the finest ridin' ever seen there.

Yes; an' he even lights a cigarette.

With Pat a-doin' all be knows an' more, sir,

An' that's as rocky as they ever get—
They don't keep that ol' horse's match in store, sir.

I take it back; he met his match that day.

An' know'd it, he did, without alry tellin'—
Jes' hanged his head as if he meant ter say,

"This here's the biggest plant I ever fell in."

The dude jumped down, still smilin' all the while.

An' said, said be, "Ah! doneber know, you fellows,

That little pony has a lot of style;
But he is rather nolsy when he bellows!"

An' we cud only stan' aroun' an' stare,
An' I, fer one, felt dogoned near ter slop-in'.

For it was almost more'n I cud bear,
When he drawled out, "Ain't be—ah—rough in lopln'?"

But say, you chaps, I'll give you some advice.

Next time you're out to catch and dump a sucker

Don't choose a polo player, at any price,
And if you do, be sure you rope a hucker.

—Live Stock Inspector.

Mention The Farmer when writing advertisers.

Comparative Dietetic Value of White and Wholemeal Bread.

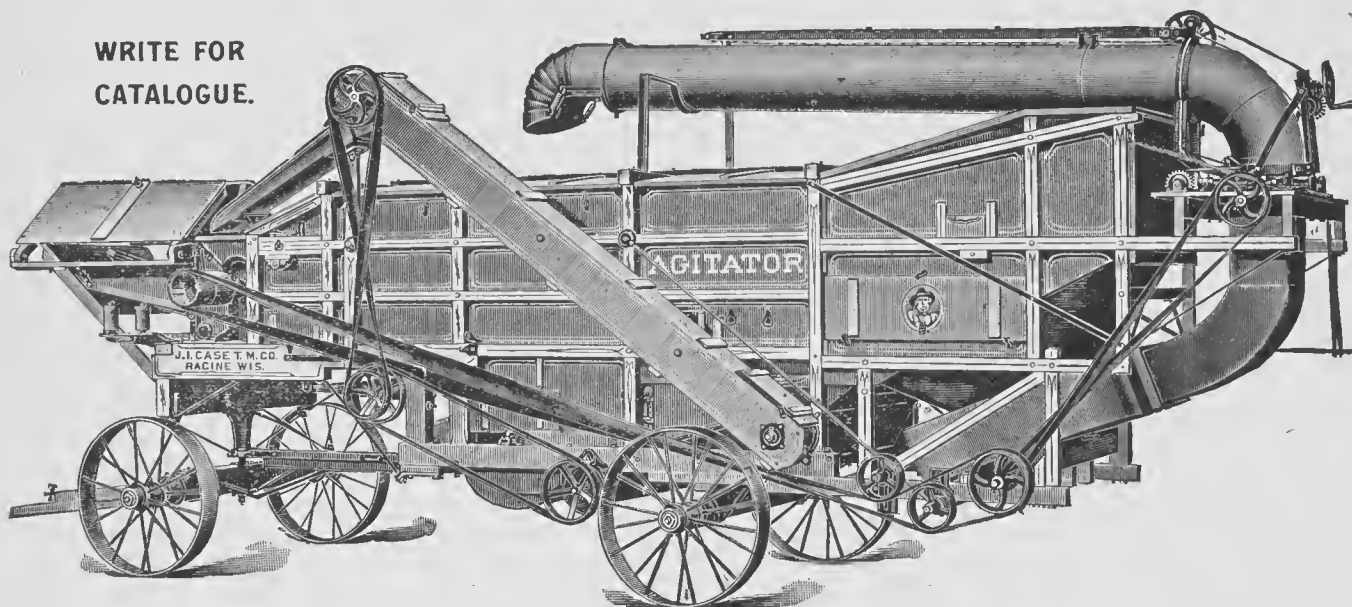
It is commonly supposed that wholemeal bread is more nourishing than ordinary white bread because it contains a higher proportion of nitrogenous and mineral substances. But as we have frequently pointed out, says The Lancet, the nitrogenous value of a given food is not necessarily indicated by an empirical chemical analysis. Not all nitrogenous substances are feeding stuffs, and further, it does not follow that the quantity of food partaken of is the quantity of food assimilated. In other words, eating is not necessarily feeding.

There are many substances containing a very high proportion of nitrogen which are valueless as food stuffs, and on the contrary there are many edible materials which contain a comparatively small proportion of nitrogenous substances which, however, are completely available for nourishing the organism. We now know that it is not enough for chemical analysis to record merely the proportion of nitrogenous substances; the nature of these substances must be declared, without which the food value of a given substance cannot be estimated. It was formerly assumed that wholemeal bread contained more nitrogen than white bread, but in the light of recent analyses this is not true. Whether or not, however, wholemeal bread is superior as regards its nitrogenous contents, it is certainly inferior as regards its digestibility. This may be attributed in a large measure to the fact that wholemeal bread contains comparatively large, indigestible, and irritating particles of husk. There seems, however, no reason for doubting that wholemeal bread would be much more digestible if the branny particles were finely comminuted. In several patent breads the germ of the wheat is retained, which adds considerably to the nitrogenous value of the bread. But the germ of wheat tends to excite fermentative changes in the "sponge" and produce an unpalatable loaf. Several processes, however, have been devised which avert the possibility of this undesirable effect. We do not believe that with the improvements in machinery generally the dietetic value of bread has *pari passu* increased. We still hold that a more nourishing article, as it is certainly more palatable, is the old-fashioned farmhouse loaf, which presents a gold wheaten color rather than the blanched appearance which seems to be looked upon as a guarantee of quality in the modern white loaf. Our own laboratory experience, at any rate, shows that probably on account of the increased employment of roller milling processes the important mineral constituents of white bread have very materially diminished. When it is considered that these constituents play a not unimportant part in supplying the bone-forming factors of the organism, this fact assumes a serious importance and may even throw light upon the prevalence of dental decay. On the other hand, wholemeal bread and germ bread contain an enhanced proportion of mineral salts, such as the phosphates of lime and potash, which are needed in the structure of the entire human frame.

A cement which will adhere to glazed surfaces, repair broken glass, china or furniture is made of two ounces of clear gum arabic, an ounce of starch and half an ounce of sugar. The gum arabic should be pulverized and added to a little boiling water, the starch and sugar dissolved together and stirred in, then the whole cooked over a clear fire for half an hour. This cement will keep any length of time if a small piece of camphor or a little oil of cloves is added to it.

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The Watch as a Curiosity.

Open your watch and look at the little wheels, springs and screws, each an indispensable part of the whole wonderful machine. Notice the busy little balance wheel, as it flies to and fro unceasingly, day and night, year in and year out. This wonderful little machine is the result of hundreds of years of study and experiment.

The watch carried by the average man is composed of 98 pieces, and its manufacture embraces more than 2,000 distinct and separate operations. Some of the smallest screws are so minute that the unaided eye cannot distinguish them from steel filings or specks of dirt. Under a powerful magnifying glass a perfect screw is revealed. The slit in the head is 2-100 of an inch wide. It takes 308,000 of these screws to weigh a pound, and a pound is worth \$1,585. The hairspring is a strip of the finest steel, about $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 1-100 inch wide, 27-10,000 inch thick. It is coiled up in spiral form and finely tempered. The process of tempering these springs was long held as a secret by the few fortunate ones possessing it, and even now is not generally known. Their manufacture requires great skill and care. The strip is gauged to 20-100 of an inch, but no measuring instrument has as yet been devised capable of fine enough gauging to determine beforehand by the size of the strip what the strength of the finished spring will be. A 20-1,000 part of an inch difference in the thickness of the strip makes a difference in the running of a watch of about six minutes per hour.

The value of these springs when finished and placed in watches is enormous, in proportion to the material from which they are made. A comparison will give a good idea. A ton of steel made up into

hair-springs when in watches is worth more than twelve and one-half times the value of the same weight in pure gold. Hairspring wire weighs 1-20 of a grain to the inch. One mile of wire weighs less than half a pound. The balance gives five vibrations every second, 300 every minute, 18,000 every hour, 432,000 every day, and 157,680,000 every year. At each vibration it rotates about one and one-fourth times, which makes 197,100,000 revolutions every year. Take, for illustration, a locomotive with six-foot driving wheels. Let its wheels be run until they have given the same number of revolutions that a watch does in one year, and they will have covered a distance equal to twenty-eight complete circuits of the earth. All this a watch does without other attention than winding once every twenty-four hours.—From the Jewelers' Review.

Lamp wicks may be kept clean and made to give a good light by soaking either in vinegar or a solution of borax water twenty-four hours before using.

It is well known that a great deal of effort has been put forth in all parts of the world where mining is carried on to a great depth, to determine, as a satisfactory average, the increase of the earth's temperature with depth. A few years ago it was commonly assumed to be one degree for each ninety feet in depth, but more recently, deeper workings under other conditions have led to the belief that it is something over two hundred feet for each degree of increased temperature. It is admitted, however, that the depth to which mining has thus far been carried is so shallow, as compared with the great distance to the centre of the earth, that it is really not known what the average increase of temperature with depth is.

Wig: "Jones says that he can read a woman like a book." Wag: "Yes; but he can't shut her up like one."—Philadelphia Record.

Proprietor—Where is the bookkeeper? Office Boy—He isn't in. His wife sent him word that the baby was asleep, and he's gone home to see what it looks like.

"I feel as if I had wheels in my head!" groaned the man.

"It must be the truck you ate for dinner," rejoined his wife innocently enough. —Detroit Journal.

Nellie, who has been taught that her aunt's very thin figure should be described as "svelte," on seeing a half-starved kitten, exclaimed to the said aunt: "Oh, auntie, what a very svelte little kitty."

"Mildred," said her father, "I am willing that the young lieutenant who comes here should make a coaling station of my house again this winter, but if he ever hints at annexation, you may tell him, I am unalterably opposed to it."

"Well, little chap," said the stranger in the family, picking up one of the children, "what are you going to be when you're a man?" "Nuffin'," said the child. "Nothing? Why so?" asked the stranger. "Because," said the child, "I'm a little girl."

Mrs. Hunks (after a family quarrel)—How long have you and Rev. Dr. Lastly known each other? Old Hunks—Ever since I was a boy. Mrs. Hunks—Then I'm going to sue him for damages. He knew, ten years ago, what kind of a man he was marrying me to and I didn't.